



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

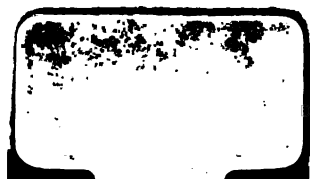
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Per. 2333 d. $\frac{16}{16(2)[1]}$



INDEX TO EXECUTIVE PAPERS.



A.

	Vol.	No.
Army, plan for the reduction of the	1	21
do do do	1	31
Agricultural Societies in Virginia, memorial of the	1	22
do sections of Maine	1	23
Army, shooting deserters in the, documents respecting	1	27
Agricultural Society of New York, memorial of the	1	28
Appropriations, estimates of	1	33
Auctioneers in New York, memorial of the	2	39
Army, distribution of the	2	41
Army, field service and martial law for the	4	45
Academy at West Point, expenditures on the	4	51
Army, contingent expenses of the, in 1820	4	52
Army, transportation, quarters, and fuel, for the officers of the	4	55
Assays of foreign coins	5	68
Agricultural Society of Berkshire, Mass.	5	69
Army, statement of the pay of the	6	*91
Army, appropriations in 1820 for the, with unexpended balances	6	91

B.

Belle Point, military post at	1	1
Bank of the United States, observations on the currency of its notes	1	9
Bank of the United States, statement of its affairs	1	19
Bath, in Maine, memorial of the merchants of	1	20
Balances on the books of the Fourth Auditor	2	44
Balances on the books of the Second and Third Auditors	3	10
Bankruptcy, memorial in favor of a system of	4	53
Berkshire Agricultural Society	5	69
Balances, information concerning the correctness of the lists of	5	79
Bank of the United States, proceedings of Ohio, against the	6	88
Balances due from collectors and receivers of public moneys	7	97

* There are two documents No. 91.

	Vol.	No.
British and American tonnage engaged in the West India trade	7	105
Balances on the books of the Register	7	108

C.

Council Bluffs, military post at the	1	1
Capitol, report of the progress on the	1	3
Commerce in New Haven, memorial of the Chamber of	1	4
Contractors who are Postmasters, list of	1	14
Charleston, memorial of citizens of, against tariff	1	17
Customs, such offices of the as may be abolished	1	25
modifications of emoluments of officers of the	1	26
Commerce in the West Indies, protection afforded to the	2	38
Customs, fees of certain officers of the	2	40
Clerks in the Department of State	2	42
Clerks employed in the Navy Department	4	49
Clerks employed in the General Post Office	5	57
Clerks employed in the Treasury Department	5	61
Clerks employed in the War Department	6	94
Contingent expenses of the military establishment in 1820	4	52
Contracts made at the Treasury in 1820	5	59
Contingent expenses of the Navy in 1820	5	63
Coins, assays of certain foreign	5	68
Customs, the number and compensation of certain officers of the	5	75
Customs, the number and compensation for five years	9	112
Contracts in the War Department in 1820	5	80
Contracts made in the Navy Department in 1820	6	84
Contracts made in the Post Office in 1820 and 1818	6	87
Customs, annual statement of emoluments and expenditures of officers of the	7	102
Congressmen, where born	7	106

D.

Deserters, orders for the shooting of	1	27
Drawbacks, annual statements of	5	56
Direct taxes, sales of property for	5	62

E.

Estimate of appropriations for 1821	1	33
Exports in 1820	2	36

F.

	Vol.	No.
France, commercial regulations with	- 1	1
Fortifications, location and commencement of	- 1	1
Finances, annual report on the state of the	- 1	9
supplementary report on the state of the	- 1	32
Fredericksburgh, memorial from citizens of	- 1	24
Fees of certain judicial and revenue officers	- 2	40
French vessels arrived and expected at St. Mary's	- 5	58
France, tonnage of French and American vessels employed in trade between the United States and	- 5	72
Finances on the 1st January, 1821, statements of the	- 5	73
Fortifications, selection of sites for, and progress in erecting	7	98
Fishing vessels, bounties, &c. allowed to, since 1789	- 7	101
Floridas, treaty for the cession of the	- 7	103

G.

Green Bay, military post at	- 1	1
Ghent, progress and expenses of the commissioners under the treaty of	- 1	30

H.

Horses lost in the Seminole war, information of	- 1	29
Hampshire county, in Virginia, (see <i>Virginia</i> .)		

I.

Indian Department, expenditures and receipts in the	- 4	47
Indians, negotiations with the Six nations of	- 5	70
Indian trading houses, amount of merchandise on hand at the several	- 5	71
Importations, statements of	- 7	107
Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers, number of	5	77

J.

Johnson, Col. James, papers relating to his claim	- 8	110
---	-----	-----

K.

King, Col. his order to shoot deserters	- 1	27
---	-----	----

L.

Lands, large debt due for the public	- 1	1
--------------------------------------	-----	---

	Vol.	No.
Lands, statements of the cost of purchasing, surveying, and selling, since 1789, of the public	-	1 8
Lands, statement of claims for military bounty	-	1 13
Lands sold under the act for cash, statement of	-	2 35
Lands purchased as sites for military purposes	-	6 83

M.

Missouri, military posts on the river	-	1 1
constitution of the state of	-	1 2
Maine, agricultural sections of	-	1 23
Martial law, a system of	-	4 45
Military academy, (see <i>academy</i> .)		
Military establishment, contingent expenses of the	-	4 52
Miscellaneous claims discharged	-	5 59
Militia, whole number in service in the late war	-	5 67
Mint, assays of coins at the	-	5 68
Mississippi stock, funds applicable to the payment of	-	6 81
Military purposes, sites and buildings for	-	6 83
Mint, sundry statements concerning the	-	6 85
Marine corps, report in relation to the	-	6 96
Mint, statement of moneys coined at, in 1820	-	7 99
Militia, returns of the number of	-	7 104
Members of Congress, where born, &c.	-	7 106

N.

New Haven, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce in	-	1 4
New York, agricultural society of	-	1 28
Navy, documents relating to the increase of the	-	2 43
Navy, expenditure of moneys drawn for the use of the	-	4 54
Navy, contingent expenses of the, in 1820	-	5 63
Navy, sums necessary to complete existing contracts on account of the increase of the	-	5 64
Navy, balances of appropriations for the	-	5 65
Navy, cost of rations, officers necessary for service in 1821, pursers, superintendents, storekeepers, marine corps, and cost of vessels in service, &c.	-	5 66
Navy pension fund, report in relation to the	-	6 89
Navy, appropriations in 1820 for, with unexpended balances	6	90

O.

Ohio, proceedings of, against the Bank of the United States	6	88
---	---	----

P.

	Vol.	No.
Public buildings, report of the progress on the	- 1	3
Petersburgh, in Virginia, memorial of the citizens of	- 1	5
Philadelphia, memorial of a convention of delegates interest- ed in commerce, assembled in	- 1	6
Postmasters who are contractors, list of	- 1	14
Pensions, execution of the act granting revolutionary	- 1	15
Patents granted in 1820, list of the	- 4	46
Philadelphia, memorial of citizens of, (bankruptcy)	- 4	53
Privateering, memorial against the practice of	- 5	76
Post roads, unproductive	- 6	86
Pension fund, navy	- 6	89
Post Office Department, persons indebted to the	- 9	111

R.

Richmond, memorial of the citizens of	- 1	7
Recruits in 1820, and the fund from which the bounties were paid	- 2	37
Road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, proceedings of the commissioners for locating a	- 6	82

S.

Spain, unsettled state of affairs with	- 1	1
Spain, copy of the Florida treaty made with	- 7	103
South America, state of the contest in	- 1	1
St. Peters, military post at	- 1	1
South Carolina, memorial of inhabitants of	- 1	11
do do do	- 1	16
do do do	- 1	17
Shooting deserters, orders respecting	- 1	27
Seminole war, horses lost in the	- 1	29
Slave trade, correspondence upon the subject of the	- 4	48
do do do	- 6	60
Seamen, expenditures for sick and disabled	- 5	59
Seminole war, memorial of the Tennessee mounted gunmen in the	- 5	74
Sites and buildings for military purposes, description and cost of	- 6	83
Sinking fund, report of the commissioners of the	- 6	93
South Carolina, memorial from Spartansburgh, in	- 6	95
Special deposits to the credit of the Treasury, statement of	7	100
Salt imported and re-exported without drawback	- 7	101

T.

	Vol.	No.
Transfers of moneys in the War and Navy Departments	1	18
Tonnage, statement of the district	1	34
Timber, observations on the seasoning of	2	43
Transportation allowed to officers of the army	4	55
Taxes, statement of certain sales of lots for direct	5	62
Tonnage of French and American vessels employed in the trade between the United States and France	5	72
Treasury, statements of the situation of the	1	9
do do do	1	32
do do do	5	73
do do do	7	100
Tennessee mounted gunmen in the Seminole war, memorial of the	5	74
Treasurer, his agency for the War and Navy Departments	5	75
Tonnage engaged in the trade between the United States and the West Indies	7	105

V.

Virginia, agricultural societies in	1	22
Virginia, her act authorizing the laying out the Cumberland road	4	50
Virginia, memorial of citizens of Hampshire county, in	5	78

W.

Weed, Seth, his case	1	12
War and Navy Department, moneys drawn from the Treasury for the	1	18
West Indies, protection afforded to our commerce in the	2	38
West Point, academy at (see <i>academy</i> .)		
War Department, appropriations for the, in 1820, with unexpended balances	6	*91
West India trade, British and American tonnage engaged in the	7	105
Weights and measures, report upon	8	109

Y.

Yazoo stock, (see *Mississippi stock*.)

* There are two documents No. 91.

[4]

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

NOVEMBER 15, 1890.

Read, and committed to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1890.

MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

IN communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction, because, taking all circumstances into consideration, which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply, that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent, and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange if the produce of our soil, and the industry and enterprize of our fellow citizens, received, at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we would have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer.—From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars, in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it, in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, to become a party to it, with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it, at another, below it, had, likewise, its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures, of which we complain, have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation; every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords; and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness, it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good, for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted, otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions, warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connexion and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement, to the industry and enterprize of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially, by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated, of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved, is altogether uncertain. In addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid was instructed to inform the government of Spain, that, if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question, whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States, to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made

to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberation of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted, by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly, under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made, with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there; but serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation, which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports

of the United States, and been subject to its operation without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted, also, to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation, which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve, in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports, without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the colonies, while, in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the colonies have gained strength, and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them, we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence, it may be inferred, considering all circumstances which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction, from a view of the several objects, to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and

thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added, the amount of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date; the balances ascertained to be due to certain states for military services, and to individuals for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand and forty-nine dollars. On the 30th September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced, in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed in every branch of the civil, military, and naval, establishments; the public edifices, in this city, have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished. By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury, from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars, sixty-six cents, whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars, seventy-two cents, leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital, seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it

may not be advisable, to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made, when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast, and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications, for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions, at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point, and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Pontchartrain, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made, for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river, and at the Rip Rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected, and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbor of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been, in part, repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works, with the utmost despatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended—the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages—it will be manifest, that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking, will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection, sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns, and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Cornett Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's, on the

Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each, for the support of the troops by their own labor, particularly those most remote. With the Indians peace has been preserved and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them, without which, it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled, not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish, also, the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, November 14, 1820.

[2]

CONSTITUTION

OF

THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

NOVEMBER 16, 1820.

Read, and referred to a select committee.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY SALES & SEATON.

1820.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

We, the people of Missouri, inhabiting the limits hereinafter designated, by our representatives in convention assembled, at St. Louis, on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1820, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic, by the name of "The State of Missouri," and for the government thereof do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

OF BOUNDARIES.

We do declare, establish, ratify, and confirm the following as the permanent boundaries of said state, that is to say: "Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude; thence, west, along the said parallel of latitude, to the St. Francois river; thence, up, and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence, west, along the same, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence, east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence, down, and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence, down, and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning."

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a "General Assembly," which shall consist of a "Senate," and of a "House of Representatives."

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of the several counties. Each county shall have at least one representative, but the whole number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-four years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state two years, and of the county which he represents, one year, next before his election, if such county shall have been so long established, but, if not, then of the county or counties from which the same shall have been taken; and who shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 4. The general assembly, at their first session, and in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, respectively, and every fourth year thereafter, shall cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state to be made; and, at the first session after each enumeration, shall apportion the number of representatives among the several counties, according to the number of free white male inhabitants therein.

SEC. 5. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of four years. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state four years, and of the district which he may be chosen to represent, one year, next before his election, if such district shall have been so long established, but, if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken; and, who shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 6. The senate shall consist of not less than fourteen, nor more than thirty-three members; for the election of whom the state shall be divided into convenient districts, which may be altered from time to time, and new districts established, as public convenience may require; and the senators shall be apportioned among the

several districts according to the number of free white male inhabitants in each; provided, that when a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

SEC. 7. At the first session of the general assembly the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year, and the seats of the second class at the end of the fourth year, so that one half of the senators shall be chosen every second year.

SEC. 8. After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, all general elections shall commence on the first Monday in August, and shall be held biennially; and the electors, in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their continuance at elections, and in going to, and returning from, the same.

SEC. 9. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly.

SEC. 10. Every free white male citizen of the United States who shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in this state one year before an election, the last three months whereof shall have been in the county, or district, in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector of all elective offices; provided, that no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

SEC. 11. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, state auditor, state or county treasurer, register, or recorder, clerk of any court of record, sheriff, coroner, member of Congress, nor other person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, militia officers, justices of the peace, and post-masters excepted, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly.

SEC. 12. No person who now is, or who hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public money, nor any assistant or deputy of such collector or holder of public money, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, nor to any office of profit or trust, until he shall have accounted for and paid all sums for which he may be accountable.

SEC. 13. No person while he continues to exercise the functions of a bishop, priest, clergyman, or teacher of any religious persuasion, denomination, society, or sect, whatsoever, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any office of profit within the state, the office of justice of the peace excepted.

SEC. 14. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from every office of honor, trust, or profit, within this state, and from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall be convicted of having, directly or indirectly, given or offered any bribe to procure his election or appointment, shall be disqualified for any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state; and any person who shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of any other person, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified for an elector, or for any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state, for ten years after such conviction.

SEC. 16. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during his continuance in office, except to such offices as shall be filled by elections of the people.

SEC. 17. Each house shall appoint its own officers, and shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns, of its own members. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

SEC. 18. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause. They shall each, from time to time, publish a journal of their proceedings, except such parts as may in their opinion require secrecy; and the yeas and nays on any question shall be entered on the journal at the desire of any two members.

SEC. 19. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in cases which may require secrecy; and each house may punish, by fine or imprisonment, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence, during their session; provided, that such fine shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and such imprisonment shall not exceed forty-eight hours for one offence.

SEC. 20. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at any one time, nor to any other place than to that in which the two houses may be sitting.

SEC. 21. Bills may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless two-thirds of the house where the same is depending shall dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and by the president of the senate.

SEC. 22. When any officer, civil or military, shall be appointed by the joint or concurrent vote of both houses, or by the separate vote of either house of the general assembly, the votes shall be publicly given viva voce, and entered on the journals. The whole list of the members shall be called, and the names of absentees shall be noted and published with the journal.

SEC. 23. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 24. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which may, from time to time, be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration increasing or tending to increase the compensation of members, shall take effect during the session at which such alterations shall be made.

SEC. 25. The general assembly shall direct, by law, in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 26. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws; First, For the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and, Second, To prevent bona fide emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of their territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this state.

They shall have power to pass laws; First, To prohibit the introduction into this state of any slave who may have committed any high crime in any other state or territory; Second, To prohibit the introduction of any slave for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade or merchandise; Third, To prohibit the introduction of any slave, or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be, imported from any foreign country into the United States, or any territory thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and, Fourth, To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary,

First, To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever; and,

Second, To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, and to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb.

SEC. 27. In prosecutions for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by jury; and a slave convicted of a capital offence shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a free white person for a like offence; and courts of justice before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence.

SEC. 28. Any person who shall maliciously deprive of life or dis-

member a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence if it were committed on a free white person.

SEC. 29. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and all judges of the courts of law and equity, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such case shall not extend farther than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state. The party impeached, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to be indicted, tried and punished, according to law.

SEC. 30. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor shall be tried, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators present.

SEC. 31. A state treasurer shall be biennially appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly, who shall keep his office at the seat of government. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 32. The appointment of all officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and all officers, both civil and military, under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

SEC. 33. The general assembly shall meet on the third Monday in September next; on the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and twenty one; on the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet once in every two years, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in November, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

SEC. 34. No county now established by law shall ever be reduced, by the establishment of new counties, to less than twenty miles square; nor shall any county hereafter be established which shall contain less than four hundred square miles.

SEC. 35. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated, in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and a like revision, digest, and promulgation, shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 36. The style of the laws of this state shall be—"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri."

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 1. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "The Governor of the state of Missouri."

SEC. 2. The governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election.

SEC. 3. The governor shall hold his office for four years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified. He shall be elected in the manner following: At the time and place of voting for members of the house of representatives, the qualified electors shall vote for a governor; and when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the election shall be decided between them by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly at their next session.

SEC. 4. The governor shall be ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

SEC. 5. The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia and navy of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he need not command in person, unless advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

SEC. 6. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, except in cases of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them the purposes for which they are convened.

SEC. 8. The governor shall take care that the laws be distributed, and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 9. When any office shall become vacant, the governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor be duly appointed and qualified according to law.

SEC. 10. Every bill which shall have been passed by both houses of the general assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, and the house shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be in

like manner reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had signed it, unless the general assembly, by its adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

SEC. 11. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on cases of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 12. There shall be an auditor of public accounts, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall continue in office four years, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. His office shall be kept at the seat of government.

SEC. 13. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services an adequate salary, to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall never be less than two thousand dollars annually.

SEC. 14. There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications, as the governor. The electors shall distinguish for whom they vote as governor, and for whom as lieutenant governor.

SEC. 15. The lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate on all questions; and when there is an equal division, he shall give the casting vote in senate, and also in joint votes of both houses.

SEC. 16. When the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, absence from the state, removal from office, refusal to qualify, impeachment, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, or, in case of like disability on his part, the president of the senate pro-tempore, or, if there be no president of the senate pro-tempore, the speaker of the house of representatives, shall possess all the powers, and discharge all the duties, of governor, and shall receive for his services the like compensation, until such vacancy be filled, or the governor so absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

SEC. 17. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant, by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, or other person exercising the powers of governor for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving three months' previous notice thereof; and the person elected shall not thereby be rendered ineligible to the office of governor for the next succeeding term. Nevertheless, if such vacancy shall happen within eighteen months of the end of the term

for which the late governor shall have been elected, the same shall not be filled.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant governor, or president of the senate pro tempore, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 19. The returns of all elections of governor and lieutenant governor shall be made to the secretary of state, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. Contested elections of governor and lieutenant governor shall be decided by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 21. There shall be a secretary of state, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall hold his office four years, unless sooner removed on impeachment. He shall keep a register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; and he shall lay the same, together with all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly, whenever required so to do, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

SEC. 22. The secretary of state shall, as soon as may be, procure a seal of state, with such emblems and devices as shall be directed by law, which shall not be subject to change. It shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri," shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SEC. 23. There shall be appointed in each county a sheriff and a coroner, who, until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of electing representatives. They shall serve for two years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office, and shall be ineligible four years in any period of eight years. The sheriff and coroner shall each give security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall each continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until a successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 24. When vacancies happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, they shall be filled by appointment of the governor; and the persons so appointed shall continue in office until successors shall be duly qualified, and shall not be thereby rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 25. In all elections of sheriff and coroner, when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the circuit courts of the counties, respectively, shall give the casting vote; and all contested elections for the said offices shall be decided by the circuit courts, respectively, in such manner as the general assembly may by law prescribe.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

SEC. 1. The judicial powers, as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a "supreme court," in a "chancellor," in "circuit courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and the said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 5. The state shall be divided into convenient districts, not to exceed four, in each of which the supreme court shall hold two sessions annually, at such place as the general assembly shall appoint; and, when sitting in either district, it shall exercise jurisdiction over causes originating in that district only: Provided, however, that the general assembly may, at any time hereafter, direct, by law, that the said court shall be held at one place only.

SEC. 6. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, until otherwise directed by the general assembly. It shall hold its terms in such place in each county as may be by law directed.

SEC. 7. The state shall be divided into convenient circuits, for each of which a judge shall be appointed, who, after his appointment, shall reside, and be a conservator of the peace, within the circuit for which he shall be appointed.

SEC. 8. The circuit courts shall exercise a superintending control over all such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may establish, and over justices of the peace in each county in their respective circuits.

SEC. 9. The jurisdiction of the court of chancery shall be co-extensive with the state, and the times and places of holding its sessions shall be regulated in the same manner as those of the supreme court.

SEC. 10. The court of chancery shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters of equity, and a general control over executors, administrators, guardians, and minors, subject to appeal, in all cases, to the supreme court, under such limitations as the general assembly may, by law, provide.

SEC. 11. Until the general assembly shall deem it expedient to establish inferior courts of chancery, the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction in matters of equity, subject to appeal to the court of chancery, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 12. Inferior tribunals shall be established in each county for the transaction of all county business; for appointing guardians; for granting letters testamentary, and of administration; and for settling the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians.

SEC. 13. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint, the judges of the supreme court, the judges of the circuit courts, and the chancellor, each of whom shall hold his office during good behavior, and shall receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall not be less than two thousand dollars annually.

SEC. 14. No person shall be appointed a judge of the supreme court, nor of a circuit court, nor chancellor, before he shall have attained to the age of thirty years; nor shall any person continue to exercise the duties of any of said offices after he shall have attained to the age of sixty-five years.

SEC. 15. The courts, respectively, shall appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices during good behavior. For any misdemeanor in office they shall be liable to be tried and removed by the supreme court, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law provide.

SEC. 16. Any judge of the supreme court, or of the circuit court, or the chancellor, may be removed from office on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly to the governor for that purpose; but each house shall state, on its respective journal, the cause for which it shall wish the removal of such judge or chancellor, and give him notice thereof; and he shall have the right to be heard in his defence in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct; but no judge nor chancellor shall be removed in this manner for any cause for which he might have been impeached.

SEC. 17. In each county there shall be appointed as many justices of the peace as the public good may be thought to require. Their powers and duties, and their duration in office, shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 18. An attorney general shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall remain in office four years, and shall perform such duties as shall be required of him by law.

SEC. 19. All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted, in the name of the "State of Missouri;" all writs shall be tested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state."

ARTICLE VI.**OF EDUCATION.**

SEC. 1. Schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve, from waste or damage, such lands as have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds, which may arise from such lands, in strict conformity to the object of the grant, and one school, or more, shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state for the support of a seminary of learning; and the funds accruing from such lands, by rent or lease, or in any other manner, or which may be obtained from any other source, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund to support a university for the promotion of literature, and of the arts and sciences; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement of such lands, and for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

ARTICLE VII.**OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**

Internal improvement shall forever be encouraged by the government of this state; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to make provision by law for ascertaining the most proper objects of improvement, in relation both to roads and navigable waters; and it shall also be their duty to provide by law for a systematic and economical application of the funds appropriated to those objects.

ARTICLE VIII.**OF BANKS.**

The general assembly may incorporate one banking company, and no more, to be in operation at the same time. The bank to be incorporated may have any number of branches, not to exceed five, to be established by law; and not more than one branch shall be established at any one session of the general assembly. The capital stock of the bank to be incorporated shall never exceed five millions of dollars, at least one half of which shall be reserved for the use of the state.

ARTICLE IX.**OF THE MILITIA.**

SEC. 1. Field officers and company officers shall be elected by the persons subject to militia duty within their respective commands;

brigadiers general shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades; and majors general by the brigadiers and field officers of their respective divisions, until otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 2. General and field officers shall appoint their officers of the staff.

SEC. 3. The governor shall appoint an adjutant general, and all other militia officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

ARTICLE X.

OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 1. The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulation Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

SEC. 2. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and on every other river bordering on the said state, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to the said state, and any other state or states, now, or hereafter to be, formed and bounded by the same; and the said river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, whether bordering on or within this state, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefor, imposed by the state.

ARTICLE XI.

OF THE PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 1. The general assembly, at their first session, shall appoint five commissioners, for the purpose of selecting a place for the permanent seat of government, whose duty it shall be to select four sections of the land of the United States, which shall not have been exposed to public sale.

SEC. 2. If the commissioners believe the four sections of land so by them to be selected, be not a suitable and proper situation for the permanent seat of government, they shall select such other place as they deem most proper for that purpose, and report the same to the general assembly at the time of making their report, provided for in the first section of this article; provided, that no place shall be selected which is not situated on the bank of the Missouri river, and within forty miles of the mouth of the river Osage.

SEC. 3. If the general assembly determine that the four sections of land, which may be selected by authority of the first section of this article, be a suitable and proper place for the permanent seat of

government, the said commissioners shall lay out a town thereon, under the direction of the general assembly; but, if the general assembly deem it most expedient to fix the permanent seat of government at the place to be selected by authority of the second section of this article, they shall so determine, and, in that event, shall authorize the said commissioners to purchase any quantity of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, which may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and the place so selected shall be the permanent seat of government of this state, from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 4. The general assembly, in selecting the above mentioned commissioners, shall choose one from each extreme part of the state, and one from the centre, and it shall require the concurrence of at least three of the commissioners to decide upon any part of the duties assigned them.

ARTICLE XII.

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The general assembly may, at any time, propose such amendments to this constitution as two thirds of each house shall deem expedient, which shall be published in all the newspapers published in this state, three several times, at least twelve months before the next general election; and if, at the first session of the general assembly, after such general election, two thirds of each house shall, by yeas and nays, ratify such proposed amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution; provided, that such proposed amendments shall be read on three several days, in each house, as well when the same are proposed, as when they are finally ratified.

ARTICLE XIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare,

1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people.

2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

3. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance; and that their right to bear arms, in defence of themselves and of the state, cannot be questioned.

4. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to erect, support, or attend any place

of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel, or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested, or restrained in his religious profession or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship.

5. That no person, on account of his religious opinions, can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state.

6. That all elections shall be free and equal.

7. That courts of justice ought to be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property, or character; and that right and justice ought to be administered without sale, denial, or delay; and that no private property ought to be taken or applied to public use without just compensation.

8. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

9. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of accusation; to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; and, in prosecutions on presentment or indictment, to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that the accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

10. That no person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, can, for the same offence, be again put in jeopardy of life or limb, but if, in any criminal prosecution, the jury be divided in opinion at the end of the term, the court before which the trial shall be had, may, in its discretion, discharge the jury, and commit or bail the accused for trial at the next term of such court.

11. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

12. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

13. That the people ought to be secure in their persons, papers, houses, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing can issue, without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

14. That no person can, for an indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or, by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

15. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty there ought to be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

16. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. That, in all prosecutions for libels, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

17. That no ex-post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, can be passed; nor can the person of a debtor be imprisoned for debt after he shall have surrendered his property for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

18. That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and that no priest, preacher of the gospel, or teacher of any religious persuasion or sect, regularly ordained as such, be subject to militia duty, or compelled to bear arms.

19. That all property subject to taxation in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

20. That no title of nobility, hereditary emolument, privilege, or distinction, shall be granted; nor any office created the duration of which shall be longer than the good behavior of the officer appointed to fill the same.

21. That migration from this state cannot be prohibited.

22. That the military is, and, in all cases, and at all times, shall be, in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier can, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in such manner as may be prescribed by law; nor can any appropriation for the support of an army be made for a longer period than two years.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of government, we declare, that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, of individuals, and of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may, before the third Monday in September next, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Missouri, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Missouri, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and escheats, accruing to the Territory of Missouri, shall accrue to the use of the state.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the third Monday in September next, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in, the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court, in his official capacity, shall pass over to the governor, or other proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions, and penal actions, which have arisen, or which may arise before the third Monday in September next, and which shall then be depending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All actions at law which now are, or which, on the third Monday in September next, may be, depending in any of the courts of record, in the Territory of Missouri, may be commenced in, or transferred to, any court of record of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof; and all suits in equity may, in like manner, be commenced in, or transferred to, the court of chancery.

SEC. 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding commissions under authority of the United States, or of the territory of Missouri, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superceded under the authority of the state; and all such officers holding commissions under the authority of the territory of Missouri, shall receive the same compensation which they have hitherto received, in proportion to the time they shall be so employed.

SEC. 6. The first meeting of the general assembly shall be at St. Louis, with power to adjourn to any other place; and the general assembly, at the first session thereof, shall fix the seat of government until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six; and the first session of the general assembly shall have power to fix the compensation of the members thereof; any thing in the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in this constitution, the county of Howard shall be entitled to eight representatives: the county of Cooper to four representatives; the county of Montgomery to two representatives; the county of Lincoln to one representative; the county of Pike to two representatives; the county of St. Charles to three representatives; the county of St. Louis to six representatives; the county of Franklin to two representatives; the county of Jefferson to one representative; the county of Washington to two representatives; the county of St. Genevieve to four representatives; the county of Cape Girardeau to four representatives; the county of New Madrid to two representatives; the county of Madison to one representative; the county of Wayne to

one representative; and that part of the county of Lawrence situated within this state shall attach to, and form part of, the county of Wayne, until otherwise provided by law, and the sheriff of the county of Wayne shall appoint the judges of the first election, and the place of holding the same, in the part thus attached: and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified, as prescribed in the third section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the house of representatives, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. For the first election of senators, the state shall be divided into districts, and the apportionment shall be as follows; that is to say: the counties of Howard and Cooper shall compose one district, and elect four senators; the counties of Montgomery and Franklin shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Charles shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Lincoln and Pike shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Louis shall compose one district, and elect two senators; the counties of Washington and Jefferson shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Genevieve shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Madison and Wayne shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid shall compose one district, and elect two senators; and, in all cases where a senatorial district consists of more than one county, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county second named in that district to certify the returns of the senatorial election within their proper county to the clerk of the county first named, within five days after he shall have received the same: and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified, as prescribed in the fifth section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the senate of this state, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 9. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, (or, in case of vacancy, to the coroners,) requiring them to cause an election to be held, on the fourth Monday in August next, for a governor, a lieutenant governor, a representative in the Congress of the United States for the residue of the sixteenth Congress, a representative for the seventeenth Congress, senators and representatives for the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners; and the returns of all township elections, held in pursuance thereof, shall be made to the clerk of the proper county, within five days after the day of election; and any person who shall reside within the limits of this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified, as prescribed in the tenth section of the third article thereof, shall be deemed a qualified elector, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. The elections shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Missouri territory. The clerks of the circuit courts of the several counties shall certify the returns of the election of governor and lieutenant governor, and transmit the same to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the temporary seat of government, in such time that they may be received on the third Monday of September next. As soon as the general assembly shall be organized, the speaker of the house of representatives and the president, pro tempore, of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill those offices; and, if any two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the general assembly shall determine the election in the manner hereinbefore provided; and the returns of the election for member of Congress shall be made to the secretary of state within thirty days after the day of election.

Sec. 11. The oaths of office, herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 12. Until a seal of state be provided, the governor may use his private seal.

Done by the representatives of the people of Missouri, in convention assembled, at the town of St. Louis, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-fifth.

DAVID BARTON, *President of the Convention,*
and Representative from the County of St. Louis.

From the County of Cape Girardeau.

Stephen Byrd
Alexander Bucknor
James Evans

Joseph M'Ferrer
Richard S. Thomas.

From the County of Cooper.

Robert P. Clark
William Sillard.

Robert Wallace.

From the County of Franklin.

John G. Heath.

From the County of Howard.

Nicholas S. Burckhardt
Jonathan Smith Findlay
Duff Green

Benjamin H. Reeves
John Ray.

From the County of Jefferson.

S. Hammond.

*From the County of Lincoln.***Malcolm Henry.***From the County of Montgomery.***Jonathan Ramsay****James Talbott.***From the County of Madison.***Nathaniel Cook.***From the County of New Madrid.***Robert D. Dawson****Christo. G. Houts.***From the County of Pike.***Stephen Cleaver.***From the County of St. Charles.***Hiram H. Baber****Benjamin Emmons.****Nathan Boone***From the County of St. Genevieve.***R. T. Brown****H. Dodge****John D. Cook****John Scott.***From the County of St. Louis.***Edw. Bates****Wm. Rector****Pr. Chouteau, jun.****Thos. F. Riddick****A. M'Nair****John C. Sullivan.****Bernd. Pratte***From the County of Washington.***John Rice Jones****Samuel Perry.****John Hutchings***From the County of Wayne.***Elijah Bettis.****Attest:****WILLIAM G. PETTUS,**
Secretary of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

Declaring the assent of the people of the State of Missouri, by their representatives, in convention assembled, to certain conditions and provisions in the act of Congress of the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories."

Whereas the act of Congress of the United States of America, approved March the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," contains certain requisitions and provisions, and, among other things, has offered to this convention, when formed, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, for their free acceptance or rejection, the five following propositions, and which, if accepted by this convention, in behalf of the people as aforesaid, are to be obligatory on the United States, viz : "First; That section numbered sixteen in every township, and "when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other "lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be "granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township "for the use of schools. Second; That all salt springs, not exceeding "twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall "be granted to the said state for the use of said state, the same to be "selected by the legislature of said state, on or before the first day of "January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, "and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations, as the legislature of said state shall direct; "provided, that no salt spring, the right whereof, now is, or hereafter shall be, confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, "shall, by this section, be granted to said state; and provided, also, "that the legislature shall never sell or lease the same at any one time "for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress. "Third; That five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sale of lands "lying within the said territory or state, and which shall be sold by "Congress, from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for "making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be "applied to those objects within the state, under the direction of the

“legislature thereof, and the other two-fifths in defraying, under the direction of Congress, the expenses to be incurred in making of a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state. Fourth; That four entire sections of land be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said state, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon; which said sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located, as near as may be, in one body, at any time, in such townships and ranges as the legislature aforesaid may select, on any of the public lands of the United States; provided, that such location shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States surrounding such location. Fifth; That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely for the use of such seminary, by the Legislature.”

Now, this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, and by the authority of the said people, do accept the five before recited propositions offered by the act of Congress under which they are assembled; and, in pursuance of the conditions, requisitions, and other provisions, in the before recited act of Congress contained, this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, do ordain, agree, and declare, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under the authority, of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of sale thereof; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt as aforesaid from taxation for the term of three years, from and after the date of the patents respectively: Provided, nevertheless, that, if the Congress of the United States shall consent to repeal and revoke the following clause in the fifth proposition of the sixth section of the act of Congress before recited, and in these words, viz. “That every and each tract of land, sold by the United States from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under the authority, of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale, and further,” that this convention, for and in behalf of the people of the state of Missouri, do hereby ordain, consent and agree, that the same be so revoked and repealed, without which consent of the Congress as aforesaid, the said clause to remain in full force and operation as first above provided for in this ordinance: and this convention doth hereby request the Congress of the United States so to modify their third proposition, that the whole amount of five per cent. on the sale of public lands therein offered may be applied to the construction of

roads and canals, and the promotion of education, within this state, under the direction of the legislature thereof. And this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, and by the authority of the said people, do further ordain, agree, and declare, that this ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States.

Done in convention, at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-fifth.

By order of the Convention,

DAVID BARTON, President.

Attest,

WILLIAM G. PETTUS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1820.

I, David Barton, president of the convention of the late territory of Missouri, certify the foregoing to be true copies of the constitution of said state, and of "An ordinance declaring the assent of the people of the state of Missouri, by their representatives in convention assembled, to certain conditions and provisions in the act of Congress of the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled 'An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.'"

DAVID BARTON.

[3]

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING A REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

NOVEMBER 27, 1890.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEASON.

1890.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In conformity with a resolution of the Senate, passed the 28th of January, 1818, I communicate, herewith, to the House of Representatives, the report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, required by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

November 23, 1820.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1820.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The expenditures on account of the Centre Building of the Capitol, from October 1st, 1819, to the 30th of September, 1820, as far as regular vouchers have been received, amount to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars, and fourteen cents. For the progress made in this building, I beg leave to refer to the report of the Architect, a copy of which, marked A, is annexed.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LANE,

Commissioner Public Buildings.

A.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1820.

SAMUEL LANE, Esq.

Commissioner of Public Buildings:

SIR: At the close of the season for active operations, I present a statement of the proceedings for the past year, and of the progress made on the capitol of the United States.

The alterations and improvements suggested for the Representatives' Room and Senate Chamber have been effected within the amount of the estimated expense. Considerable progress has also been made in regulating and improving the grounds; the planting of trees and shrubbery will be continued while the weather will permit:-

The work on the centre of the Capitol has been urged on with as much force and despatch as the solid nature of its construction would allow. The external walls of the west projection, and the greater part of the internal walls connected with them, have been raised to the height contemplated in the estimate for the year; the roof is raised on the north flank of the centre, and that for the south flank is prepared, but has been prevented from being put on by the inclemency of the weather in October, and by an unusual sickness among the workmen. The wall of the east front is not raised as high as was expected, from an opinion that it would be more advisable that the inner walls of the great rotunda should be carried on at the same time for the purpose of making a more equal bearing, and pressing more regularly on the foundation. The walls of the rotunda have accordingly been commenced, and give an opportunity of viewing the style and manner in which it will be finished. Although a portion of the labor has been differently bestowed from what was first contemplated, yet, it is believed, that it will appear that the change was judicious, and that as much progress has been made in the work as was promised or expected; that it has been done with economy, and that the expense has been kept within the estimates.

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

CHARLES BULFINCH,

Architect of Capitol United States.

[4]

MEMORIAL

OF

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

NOVEMBER 27, 1820.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That they view with concern the systematic attempts of a considerable portion of their fellow-citizens to induce Congress to adopt a tariff of duties inconsistent, as they believe, with the interest and prosperity of the United States.

Without going into the many considerations which belong to the subject, they will only present to your attention the points which they deem most important.

The establishment and growth of manufactures, in this country, to an extent warranted by its condition, and without the aid of bounties, must be viewed with pride and pleasure, as evidential of industry and wealth. Such manufactures, while they are suited to the circumstances and character of the country, will, by the enterprise and skill of our citizens, be extended as far as the public interest requires, without any other aid from the government than is now afforded to them.

If the contemplated tariff of duties were proposed as a means of providing revenue; and, on examination, it should appear calculated to effect this object, without throwing an unequal burthen on one part of the community, it would be liable to no objection. Such, however, it is believed, is not the object; and such, certainly, will not be the result. On the contrary, it will operate as a tax on one part of the people, for the sole benefit of another part; and, as such, is opposed to the principles of our constitution, and to sound policy. The increase of duties on those articles imported from abroad, which are now manufactured at home, will be the same as a bounty to the amount of such increase, given out of the Treasury to the manufacturers; and thus, all the other classes of the people are taxed in favor of the manufacturers.

Nor can your memorialists believe that the independence of the nation will be injuriously affected by foreign trade. Its capacity to maintain that independence is to be found in its strength, valor, and wisdom; and those will sustain it in a free commerce with the world;

while, without them, its independence would contribute neither to its prosperity nor glory.

National industry is, doubtless, an object of the first importance. It is not easily seen how that is promoted by high bounties on domestic manufactures. Great capitalists will indeed be benefitted; and it is equally certain that personal industry, and the owners of small capitals, will be injured.

The agriculturist, in the event of the adoption of the proposed tariff, must give more for what he buys, and receive less for what he sells. To him, therefore, it must prove injurious.

To the navy the nation looks as its most natural and efficient defence. The commerce of the United States with foreign nations is the only adequate nursery of seamen for the supply of the navy. In this view of the subject, the proposed system of augmented duties must be inexpedient, as its effect will be to diminish foreign commerce, and of course to lessen the navigation of the country.

In the opinion of your memorialists, the less government interferes with private pursuits, and individual exertion and enterprise, the better. Men will very naturally resort, if left to themselves, to those employments which most promote their interest; and when the individuals of any nation are pursuing a course advantageous to themselves, their prosperity and happiness are commonly promoted; and with them the prosperity of the country. Experience shews the folly of too much governmental regulation.

Your memorialists would only add, that, in their opinion, any considerable augmentation of the duties will promote smuggling. It is a subject of honest pride, that, hitherto, this practice, so injurious to morals, has been seen and felt so little in this nation; and it is surely unwise to adopt any measure which might favor it. That the proposed tariff is a measure of that character, is believed.

The tariff of 1816 was established after much deliberation. It was then satisfactory to the manufacturers. It ought to be so now. With such duties, your memorialists believe our manufactures will grow and extend, as far as the interests of the people, and the prosperity of the nation, require.

These considerations are respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

ISAAC TOMLINSON,

President of the Chamber of Commerce, New Haven.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, *Secretary.*

[5]

MEMORIAL

97

THE CITIZENS OF PETERSBURG,

VIRGINIA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1820.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

*The Memorial of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Town of
Petersburg,*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists are deeply impressed with the ruinous tendency of the restrictive system of commerce, advocated by an association, styling themselves the friends of national industry; and fully convinced, that the tariff bill, presented, at their suggestion, during the last session of Congress, and intended to be again brought forward at the present session, if passed, will prove highly detrimental to the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation and to our revenue, already reduced to comparative insignificance, by the operation of the same system; whilst no advantages can be expected to result from the bill, in any degree, counterbalancing the inevitable evils of the measure.

We believe that the prosperity and independence of nations, as of individuals, are essentially connected with an unrestricted state of commerce, securing to each, the liberty of selling in the dearest market, the produce of his industry, and buying in the cheapest, such articles as his necessities demand.

National prosperity and national independence, we consider as nothing but the aggregate of individual prosperity and independence; if individuals, restricted to a particular market, for the sale of their produce and purchase of necessities, would feel their prosperity and independence abridged, we cannot conceive how nations, where every individual is restricted on the same points, should believe their independence and prosperity promoted by those very restrictions.

The idea of forcing a people to manufacture amongst themselves articles which they can purchase abroad at a much lower price than they can produce them at home, we conceive to be equally repugnant to justice, to policy, and to the principles of our constitution. Such a scheme can be carried into effect, only by taxing the many for the emolument of the few; by forcing multitudes from the occupations to which they have been bred, and in which they have thriven, to expend their labour, and risque their capitals, in projects where they have neither knowledge nor experience to guide them. The powers neces-

sary to execute such measures, we consider as too despotic to have been delegated by the American people to their government, and such as we cannot suspect our representatives of wishing to assume by the instrumentality of inference or construction.

The doctrine inculcated by the friends of the prohibitory system, that a nation, to accumulate wealth by commerce, must import less than it exports, is certainly erroneous: capital exchanged for a more valuable consideration, is not lost; that the importer gains, we must presume, since he desires the exchange; that the consumer gains, there can be no doubt, so long as he can procure necessities at less expense from the importing merchant, than from the home manufacturer; a few great capitalists only are disappointed. On the whole, it appears to us, that the product of our exports cannot, in any way, be so profitably invested, as in the form of imports.

The advantages of a free trade, are fully demonstrated in the commercial history of the nations of Europe; from the unexampled prosperity of the Hanse Towns, under the influence of an unrestricted system of commerce, to the commercial ruin of Great Britain under the most complete prohibitory system that ever has been devised.

In the history of this latter nation, we learn too, that manufactures cannot be always forced; for, with all her industry, perseverance, and ingenuity, there are certain manufactures she has not been able to force to sufficient perfection to support themselves. We learn, also, that those branches of commerce, fisheries, &c. with which her legislature has interfered the most, have generally been unproductive, and that nearly in the proportion of the fostering care extended to them—and we learn a still more instructive lesson, that a nation may become so deeply involved in the protecting system, as to be unable to extricate herself, though aware of the ruin to which it leads.

The obvious tendency of this system, is to destroy foreign commerce, by prohibiting our merchants from importing the products of other countries, in return for the exports of ours; thus provoking them to retaliate on us, as they have already done on Great Britain, by refusing to receive our produce, except on such terms as we cannot afford to export it; with the destruction of foreign commerce, we expect not only the ruin of those immediately engaged in imports and exports, in the carrying trade, ship building, &c. but of almost every individual, directly or indirectly concerned in commercial affairs. Nor can the fate of the agricultural interest be long protracted, under the operation of such a system; loaded with heavy internal taxes imposed to supply the defect of the revenue, formerly drawn from foreign commerce, compelled to pay double or treble prices for every necessary they purchase, excluded from a market for the produce of their own labors, the land-holders must sink into poverty and insignificance; our seamen, for want of employment at home, must emigrate to commercial countries, or resort to smuggling and piracy for support; our navy rot in our docks, our fisheries and coasting trade be left to the mercy of every invader.

How incapable a nation without foreign commerce is of protecting her coasting trade, China, the most populous country under the sun, taxed or plundered by every piratical islander on her coast, affords an impressive example.

Those who expect a home market from the establishment of manufactures, can neither have calculated how many manufacturers one agriculturalist can feed, nor now immense an addition to the products of our soil and the number of its cultivators, half a century of unrestricted agricultural enterprize will make, by clearing the rich and extensive forests of our back country, now lying useless.

The evils of the prohibitory system are obvious, universal, and highly oppressive; its advantages limited to a few great capitalists; the ostensible reason for its introduction wholly unfounded, for our manufacturers are already most amply protected—an average duty of about twenty-five per cent. on imports already exists in their favor. Freight, insurance, double commissions, storage, and sundry other charges incident to shipping and transporting foreign manufactures to this country, operate as a further bounty of at least fifteen per cent. The British artisan, the most formidable rival in every market, is taxed to the amount of one third of the whole produce of his labor; this, too, operates as a bounty of thirty-three and a third per cent. in favor of the American competitor; if we add to this the increased value of money in this country, we may confidently assert that the advantages in favor of the American manufacturer amount to upwards of an hundred per cent.

When we find that the protecting system, carried to this enormous extent, instead of producing a commensurate energy on the part of our manufacturers, has produced only louder cries for still more inordinate concessions, it is time for us to pause and consider whether the revenue wasted on this unthrifty scheme, could not have been expended on something more productive.

With this view of the subject, your memorialists respectfully solicit your honorable houses, that, instead of embracing the ruinous system recommended in the Tariff Bill presented at your last session, you may adopt such measures as your wisdom may suggest, for disembarassing our trade from all restraints incompatible with the increase of our revenue and the promotion of commercial and agricultural enterprize.

[6]

MEMORIAL
OF
A CONVENTION OF DELEGATES,
REPRESENTING
THE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
INTERESTED IN
COMMERCE,
ASSEMBLED AT PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER 24, 1820.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SHAW.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

The memorial of a convention of delegates representing the merchants, and others, interested in commerce, assembled at Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States.

Although much has already been addressed to your honorable body, on the subject of the new tariff, yet, unless it could be said to be entirely exhausted, its pre-eminent importance may well claim still further attention from all who are interested; and may be allowed to constitute a valid excuse for those who venture once more to appear before you in the character of petitioners against its adoption.

Among the great diversity of subjects which, from time to time, have occupied our National Legislature, not one, it is believed, within the whole scope of their proceedings, has ever been agitated, which involves a greater variety of interests, fiscal, moral, and political; which strikes more deeply at the very foundations of all true and enlightened policy; and which, according as it shall be ultimately settled, will be productive of more lasting, more beneficial, or more pernicious consequences. In short, this nation, through its highest public functionaries, is called upon to determine, whether we will plunge still deeper into all those measures of prohibition, and restrictions upon trade; of duties, premiums, and bounties; of stimulants to rear exclusive interests at the national expense; which have contributed, more than any other cause, to bring the greatest commercial and manufacturing empire that the world ever saw, to the very verge of destruction; or, by taking warning in time, and pursuing a different course, achieve for ourselves a far higher degree of national prosperity, than any people, of whom there is any record, have ever before attained. Let it not be said, that we are too much inclined to magnify, beyond their just dimensions, the various objects involved in this inquiry; still less, let it be said, that the injuries or benefits which must necessarily result from the adoption, or the rejection, of the proposed tariff, will not be fully equal, in process of time, to any thing which we have ventured to imagine. If the observation of Dr. Smith has been thought just, that heavy taxes upon necessities become "a curse, equal to the barrenness of the soil, and the inclemency of the heavens;" let it not be thought extravagant in us to assert, that the additional duties required of you, operating, continually, upon almost all the purchases of every member in the community, altho' a small and insignificant sum, comparatively speaking, in each individual purchase, would amount, in a few years, to a sufficient number of millions, almost entirely to alter the existing relations of soci-

ety, by forcing capital out of those channels in which it is naturally inclined to flow, and alluring it into others, where, but for this legislative process, it never perhaps would have gone. Can this be consonant either to policy or justice? Can such a power be found, either in the constitutions or codes of any free government upon earth, as would authorize the legislature of such government to say to any of the great classes into which society naturally divides itself—"thus far shalt thou go and no farther," in thy fair and honest endeavors to better thy condition? And yet, in what does such a power differ in effect, from that, by the operation of which, any one of these classes may be fostered, cherished, and elevated, at the expense of the rest, until the others, who are forced into this most unnatural state, are so ground down, as to be compelled to abandon the trade, profession, or calling, of their choice? Once admit that Congress *may* use the power of taxing imports ad libitum, *for any other purpose but that of revenue*, and you give them, in reality, the power to say to the citizens of these United States, you must devote yourselves to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, not as *you* may happen to be inclined, but according to our sovereign will and pleasure. Let it never be forgotten, that the question now about to be determined, is not so much *what may be beneficial to manufacturers*, as, whether government has a right to benefit *them*, to the manifest injury, both of the agricultural and commercial classes? Whether the constitutional provision against taxing exports can be rendered in a great measure nugatory, by diminishing, at pleasure, the value of our exportable commodities, through the instrumentality of a tax upon imports? And, finally, whether the direction and employment of individual capital are matters to be regulated and controlled by individual choice, or by the will of the national legislature.

If it be asked, who are the rightful judges in regard to the expediency and justice of the proposed tariff, it is surely fair to answer, that the *payers*, who constitute a very large majority of the whole nation, are certainly more competent to decide, than the expectant *receivers*, when the only inquiry is, how much of the money of the former shall be paid to the latter, and to what extent it shall be taken, not only without their consent, but in opposition both to their entreaties and remonstrances. This is the plain, unvarnished state of the case; and let sophists and casuists disguise it as they may, still, whenever it is contemplated, unadorned by the embellishments of geographical parties, and divested of the exaggerations of exclusive interests, it will be seen as a case, where, on the one hand, a *certain portion only* of manufacturers, (for very many of them are opposed to it,) are importuning the government to compel all the commercial and agricultural classes to buy their manufactures, at enhanced prices, or to go without; whilst, on the other hand, the sons of commerce and agriculture, almost to a man, are begging that they may not be exposed to any such exaction. It is not a boon, or treasure, already in possession of the government, of which each party is praying to have the exclusive enjoyment, for that would be a mere contest of cupidity, wherein both would be alike selfish and culpa-

ble; but it is a plain, undisguised effort on the part of certain manufacturers, either to coax or alarm our rulers into the ruinous project of coercing the farmers, planters, artisans, and merchants, into giving a much larger portion of their substance than they at present do to these manufacturers; whilst, on the part of agriculture and commerce, it is an arduous struggle to hold fast only what is already theirs, and not to be forced to part with it contrary to their inclinations. Are we, therefore, enemies to the manufacturers? Are we, consequently, (as has often been said,) selfish, unnatural, anti-social, grovelling, and ignorant; alike deaf to the voice of humanity, and to the calls of patriotism? God forbid. But if we have incurred these degrading censures, simply for praying that your Honorable Body will not put it in the power of the manufacturers to make us pay more for all which we must necessarily purchase of them than we do at present, we must still submit to be denounced.

But, lest the mere pecuniary loss in our purchases alone, which we should incur from the proposed addition to the duties upon foreign commodities, should be considered the principal cause of our solicitude, we beg leave to suggest a few other considerations, of far deeper interest, and of still more comprehensive character, that appear to us to forbid the adoption of the proposed measure. If it be a fixed principle, that we are to rely for our revenue chiefly upon a system of duties upon imports, can any thing be more obviously necessary and proper, than that such system should be both uniform and permanent? Can a single instance be cited, from the annals of any nation upon earth, where an augmentation of duties, already high, has been found also to augment the national income? On the contrary, are there not many to be found, wherein a diminution of duty has been immediately followed by an increase of revenue? We beg leave to quote only a few, and we will take them from the history of that country whose commercial regulations and restrictions some of our political economists have so earnestly importuned you to imitate. "Previous to 1744, the East India Company's sales of teas amounted to no more than about 600,000 pounds weight annually, producing a revenue of about 140,000*l.* sterling. In the early part of 1745, an act was passed, by which the tea duties were greatly reduced, and in 1746, the sales amounted to nearly *two millions* of pounds weight, and the revenue to 228,000*l.* But this unanswerable demonstration of the superior advantages resulting to the revenue itself from low duties, was unable to restrain the rapacity of the treasury. In 1748 the duties were again increased; and fluctuated between that epoch and 1784, from 64 to 119 per cent. In the last mentioned year, however, the government, having in vain tried every other means to prevent the smuggling and adulteration of tea, reduced the duty from 119 to 12½ per cent. and the revenue, instead of falling off in the proportion of *one to ten*, owing to the increased consumption, only declined in the proportion of *one to three*. In 1787 the duty on wine and spirits was lowered 50 per cent. but the revenue, notwithstanding, was considerably augmented. The average annual produce of the tax on coffee, for the three years previous to 1808, amounted to

166,000*l.* sterling. In the course of that year the duty was reduced from two shillings to seven pence the cwt. and the average annual produce of the reduced duty for the next three years, instead of being diminished, rose to 195,000*l.*"

These few remarkable facts serve incontestibly to prove more than whole libraries of theoretical reasoning could do, that the financier, who calculates upon raising revenue by duties upon imports, must unavoidably be content to make them moderate, or to lose his object. They also force upon our minds this important question, whether the deficit, which occurred in our revenue last year, and the still greater one which threatens us for the present year, are not both attributable, at least in part, to the very high rates of many of our existing duties?

If the design of the proposed tariff be to force into being certain manufactures which had no previous existence here; or to foster, at the national expense, such as have been found, after sufficient trial, incapable of being otherwise supported; the hope of revenue, from this source, must be abandoned; for it is a physical impossibility that the two projects can be consummated together. If manufactures are to be forced, the Treasury coffers must remain empty for any thing that the tariff can bring into them. On the contrary, if the duty on imports is to augment the revenue, the manufacturing interest must be content to rely upon her own energies, without calling on government to make crutches for her, of both agriculture and commerce, to support that body, which, in the mania of speculation, has been dieted and swelled into an unnatural growth, too unwieldy for her own natural limbs to sustain.

Let us take another view of the subject. If it has become a settled point in our policy, that no justifiable means are to be neglected to render this nation a great naval power, as essential to the Union; as protective of the great and only outlet for all the agricultural products of the immense regions of the west; it is well worthy of inquiry, whether it possibly can be effected by multiplying discouragements to foreign commerce. Can our hardy, magnanimous, and dauntless seamen, whose pursuits have heretofore exposed them to the perils of every ocean; to the vicissitudes of every clime; and inured them to that constant regimen and discipline so well calculated to fit them for all the purposes of nautical life? Can *such men*, with any advantage to our rising navy, be converted into a set of skulking, profligate smugglers, or of sailors confined solely to the coasting trade? Yet, that such must be the inevitable result of either destroying, or much farther injuring, our foreign commerce, is a consummation which appears to us as unavoidable as that death must follow the destruction of all our vital functions. Commerce is to the body politic, what the circulation of the blood is to the body natural. To check either, materially, is to produce disease; and, to augment such check in any great degree, is to destroy the healthful existence of both. Again, is it possible that we shall add much, either to the moral or physical power of this nation, by interposing legislative aids to accelerate the natural increase of that class of citi-

zens, who, from the very nature of most of their occupations, must necessarily be brought up in a way which, to say the least of it, is surely not the most favorable, either to health, to morals, to bodily, or intellectual vigor? Can it be within the scope of any rational anticipation that our manufacturers, one and all, can ever be made successful competitors to those of Sheffield, Birmingham, and Manchester, who, by means of the very system of which some of us are so exceedingly emulous, are forced to labor from fourteen to seventeen hours in the twenty-four, and to live almost exclusively on vegetable diet, in order to earn a miserable pittance of wages, scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together? Can any, the most sanguine projector, calculate on realizing any such successful rivalry, except at an expense of taxation, of national happiness, and legislative oppression, such as the citizens of the United States will never willingly incur?

In whatever way we view this subject—and we have endeavoured to bestow on it all the consideration which its great importance so justly merits, we cannot avoid anticipating, from the success of the tariff project, irreparable injury, not only to agriculture and commerce, but to many of the mechanic trades immediately connected with, and dependent upon, these two great sources of the wealth and physical power of this nation. Agriculture, already bereft of half her ability to pay taxes, by a combination of circumstances, among which our protecting duty system holds a prominent station, is now called upon to pay a still further tax of some ten, twenty, or thirty per cent. upon almost all her necessary purchases, at a time too, when the existing duties have been more than doubled in value to those who receive the benefit of them, by the appreciation of money, and the depreciation of domestic provisions of every kind—a depreciation, moreover, so continued and portentous, as to threaten to terminate even the culture of several of those products which heretofore have most contributed both to our emolument and to our comforts. What is to be the consequence? Why a rapid and appalling retrogradation throughout the community, compelling us not only to relinquish most of those embellishments of civilized life which polish and adorn the social structure, but also to bid adieu to all the fond hopes which solace the parent and animate the patriot in regard to the progress of education, the improvement of morals, and the general diffusion of national happiness. Commerce, curtailed in all her branches by the same sinister combination of events, is required still further to furl her sails, or to spread them only to the breezes of our bays, our rivers, and our sea-board. Or, if not deterred by the numerous difficulties which present themselves to her customary pursuits, she still essays to spread her canvass over the bosom of those distant seas, from navigating which, she has heretofore hoped to derive a fair and honorable reward for her toils, she is told that a large portion of her now scanty profits must go to foster a new interest in our community, which it has been found, upon trial, cannot be gotten up, without levying still heavier contributions, both on agriculture and commerce.

The numerous artisans too, whose reliance for comfortable support, has hitherto been placed upon the prosperity of agricultural and commercial occupations, must now be transferred to some other less precarious dependence; or their present employments exchanged for hopeless inaction. And what is the inestimable boon held out to us, as a compensation for all these privations? Why, truly, an adequate *home market* for all our domestic products! That this idea is altogether fallacious, we trust can be made manifest by a very few remarks. The manufacturing establishments which it is said will grow out of the tariff, are to be peopled from the population already within the country, or to be supplied by foreign importations. If in the first mode, then it is obvious, that, unless we suppose the intended recruits can live in their present scattered condition, without food altogether, they will not, when embodied, consume so much more additional provision, as to compensate for the great diminution of exports which the new tariff must necessarily occasion. It is only then by the importation of that class of foreigners—the least desirable part, in general, of foreign population, that the number of manufacturing consumers, and consequently the quantum of consumption, can be materially augmented. This is unquestionably true, as to provisions. But it will be said, that our raw materials will then find so much more extensive a market than they have at present, as amply to remunerate us for all additional costs. If it were true that we have no home market at all for our agricultural products, it might become a question with some, whether it would not be worth while to incur a considerable national expense with a view to create one: provided it were probable that the domestic sale of our surplus produce would then be so much greater than the foreign sale extinguished by this creation, as to reimburse those at whose cost it was made, for all additional expenses. But this happens not to be a fact. Your honorable body cannot be ignorant, that our home market for the produce of the soil, especially for cotton, is even now on the increase: that a large portion of our manufacturers claim no farther protection; ask no additional duties: that the stockholders of one of the most considerable and flourishing manufactories in the United States—we mean that of Waltham in Massachusetts, at this time divide twelve per cent. on their capital: and that most others, of any standing, are known to be in a sufficiently flourishing condition to ask no aid from government. The question, then, is simply reduced to this: Shall we impose additional duties upon almost every article of foreign importation, either to gratify the sanguine expectations of those who wish to make trial of such manufactories as do not exist here at present; or to enable those who have failed, no matter from what cause, in manufacturing experiments already made in various parts of our country, to renew them at the expense of more than three-fourths of the nation? Relying, as we do, upon the wisdom and patriotism of our legislature, we cannot, for a moment, believe, that, from the freest government upon earth, we are to expect a system of policy so repugnant to every principle of reason and justice, as would be that, which your honor-

able body has been so importunately urged to adopt. And we confidently trust, that the men to whose intelligence and virtue the American people have entrusted the preservation of their dearest rights and interests, are as deeply impressed, as any of their constituents themselves can possibly be, with the truth and importance of the following cardinal maxims in legislation:

That, if the principles both of justice and policy forbid the majority of a nation to impose any tax on the minority alone, a fortiori, they inhibit the imposition of any tax to be levied upon the former for the sole benefit of the latter.

That, where revenue is to be derived from imposts on foreign commodities, universal experience has demonstrated that moderate duties contribute much more than high ones towards the attainment of this object.

That, where such duties are imposed to foster the particular interest of any class who pay no part thereof, those duties must necessarily come out of the pockets of all the other interests in the community; and are in direct violation of that fundamental maxim—"not to tax the many for the benefit of the few."

That the practice of frequently changing those revenue laws which operate as taxes upon agriculture and commerce have a much more pernicious effect upon both, but especially upon the last, than permanent taxes of the highest kind compatible with the permanent existence of those two great sources of national wealth and power.

That, for government, by legislation, to add to those casualties and uncertainties which naturally affect the profits of labor, is to infringe the natural right which every man has to pursue any trade, profession, or calling, that he pleases; and is to administer oppression, instead of justice.

That, by the exercise of such a power, governments may not only force individual capital into any channel which they please, but may either create or suppress, ad libitum, any particular class among the various ones into which communities are usually divided.

That the reciprocal wants of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, with their relative capacities of supply, are sure guarantees of mutual good will, and friendly offices, when left to exert their respective energies in their own way; but that the interference of governments with their private concerns rarely fails to produce a jarring of interests, and consequent hostility both of feelings and conduct.

That the natural diversities of soils and climates, and the artificial varieties of manners, habits, and customs, are far better regulators of supply and demand than the wisest legislators can possibly contrive.

That a due proportion of heat, moisture, and the pabulum of plants, will not more certainly produce a vigorous and healthful growth in the vegetable kingdom, than will the natural inclination of mankind, to improve their condition, produce it in the political world, if left to exert itself, entirely free from all legislative restraints, but such as peace, order, justice, and good morals, require.

And that it may be laid down as a maxim admitting of no exception,—that national industry is invigorated by free trade, and depressed by every thing opposed to it.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BAYARD,

President of the Convention.

JOHN VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1820.

[7]

MEMORIAL

OF THE

MERCHANTS AND OTHER CITIZENS

OF

RICHMOND AND ITS VICINITY,

AGAINST

An increase of the Tariff of Import Duties, a discontinuance of credits on Exchange Bonds, the abolition of Drawbacks, and other restrictions on Commerce.

NOVEMBER 24, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

The undersigned memorialists, inhabitants of the city of Richmond,
and its vicinity, in the state of Virginia, beg leave

Respectfully to represent:

Whereas, at the last session of Congress, a bill passed through the House of Representatives, in favor of an augmentation of import duties, avowedly for the purpose of favoring and protecting internal manufactures; and whereas the manufacturers, encouraged in their expectations by the very favorable reception their memorials have hitherto met with, are preparing anew, with combined efforts, to lay the subject before the next session of Congress, notwithstanding that it appears to be the general opinion of much the greater part of the nation, that the present rates of import duties are as high as a prudent regard to the best interests of the United States will warrant, whether considered with regard to revenue or with regard to the ability of the consumers to pay for the articles thus made subject to duty:

Your memorialists consider it incumbent on them to suggest such arguments, and to recommend such measures, as they may think best calculated to arrest the further progress of a measure believed to be fatal to the best interests of this section of the Union, and hostile to the general interests of every part thereof.

Your memorialists have been encouraged to enter into an examination of the subject, from a belief, that, when the House of Representatives passed the bill referred to, a majority of those who voted in favor thereof did so from an ex parte representation of the subject, and under the influence of a patriotic, but mistaken, zeal to promote the interests of a class of men to whom they believed the nation to be greatly indebted. The ardor of the moment having now, however, passed away, it may be hoped the subject will yet be fairly examined, and that a just decision will ensue.

It is held to be an incontrovertible axiom, "that the greatest degree of happiness is communicated to the greatest extent of population, by growing what the territory of a country can grow most cheaply, and by receiving from other countries what it cannot produce but at too great an expense."

It is almost equally true, that, to interfere with any of the different branches of human industry, by protecting one, or more, at the ex-

pense of the rest, will be productive of evil; and that such interference, on the part of a republican government like ours, which guarantees to every man the liberty of pursuing such occupation as to him may seem best, provided he does no injury to the rights of others, must be fraught with manifest injustice.

On these principles, therefore, it would seem, that, except for the sake of revenue, and to guard against too great a dependence on other countries for absolute necessities, which, in times of *war especially*, might be severely felt, a wise government will not interfere with, or pretend to direct, the industry of her citizens, by any partial favor or particular taxation.

The amount of revenue necessary to be raised will be sought for, therefore, *in the first place*, by taxes or duties on articles of luxury, or such as, by a too free use thereof, prove injurious to the health and morals of a people; and in the next place, should these sources fail to produce a sufficient amount, by taxes or duties on articles which contribute to comfort; and *lastly*, on those of the first necessity, having due regard to the consideration of making all taxes bear as equally on the community as possible; (those paid in luxuries being considered to be paid voluntarily, because a man need not incur them unless he chuses.)

By a wise government, no prohibitory duties will be laid, nor will any so heavy be imposed as absolutely to exclude goods of foreign growth or manufacture, lest, thereby, the great body of the people become, for a while, a prey to a few interested individuals, or smuggling be introduced, greatly to the injury of morality and of the fair trader, (whether importer or manufacturer,) who is thus exposed to an unequal competition, against such as pay neither regard to the interest of their fellow-citizens, nor to the sanctity of an oath.

Passing by numerous arguments which might be urged on general principles, against heavy or excessive duties, let us examine the policy of increasing the rates of duty now existing, for the sake of affording more adequate protection to internal manufactures.

In this examination we are naturally led to inquire, what are the manufactures thus calling for protection, and what are their claims?

In a country such as ours, but recently settled, and thinly populated, in comparison with many parts of Europe and Asia, while we have still large tracts of fertile land to clear, capable of producing all the comforts and necessities of life, and of affording the most natural, as well as the most healthy employment to man, it would seem as if we ought, as yet, to encourage only the manufacturing of such articles as are the production of our own soil; and that it ought not to be our study, unless for the purpose of turning our industry to the best account, and of procuring the means of defence, to foster manufacturers to any degree beyond this; lest we thereby introduce the disorders now prevailing in Europe, and demanding *at this time, in England more especially*, the watchful care of government, to prevent them from breaking out into insurrection and open rebellion.

Assuming it, therefore, that it is not the true policy of the United States to encourage any manufactures, except of the productions of

their own soil, let us next inquire how such manufactures are already protected.

In the foremost rank we place manufactures of *cotton*. On all articles of which cotton is the chief material, we find a duty already laid (at the lowest rate) of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and that the lowest kind of piece goods shall be valued for duty at twenty five cents per square yard; which valuation so far enhances the duty, as in many instances to make it actually more than fifty per cent. ad valorem, which has already, in effect, served as a prohibition against most of the cotton goods from India, and many of the lowest fabrics of cotton goods from Europe. This will very plainly appear, when to this duty we add the enhanced price the European manufacturer pays for the raw material, above what the manufacturer in the United States may procure it at, which may be estimated at an average of at least six cents per pound, for freight, insurance, and charges to England, with duty and commission there.

The cotton manufactures within the United States are, therefore, already protected by twenty-five per cent. difference in the cost of the raw material, by the European manufacturer's profit, which, it is presumed, may be fairly rated at twelve and a half per cent. more, by the charges on importation, say for packages, insurances, commissions, and freight, commonly rated at ten per cent. by the duty of twenty five per cent. on importation; and, lastly, by the importing merchant's profit, which, it is presumed, may be rated at ten per cent. also.

Let us examine what all this will amount to.

Suppose there is laid out in the United States, for cotton and wool - - - - - \$ 1,000

To which add the following items:

For freight and charges to England, including the duty there, rated at twenty-five per cent. - - -	250
For supposed expense of manufacturing - - -	1,000
For manufacturer's profit, rated at 12½ per cent. on the amount expended - - - - -	281 25
For charges of importation from England to America, rated at 10 per cent. - - - - -	253
For duty on importation, 25 per cent. - - -	696 09
For importer's profit, rated at 10 per cent. on the aggregate - - -	348 04

Thus exhibiting an aggregate of - - - - - \$ 3,828 50
from the sales of \$1,000 laid out in America for cotton wool.

Now suppose the American manufacturer also lays

out in cotton wool - - - - - \$ 1,000

And he also expends in the manufacturing thereof 1,000

And that he shall have to pay to an agent for the

sale of his goods, a commission of five per cent.
 on a similar aggregate of \$ 3,828 50 - - - 191 42

There will remain to the American manufacturer

a nett profit of - - - - - 1,637 08
3,828 50

By this simple statement it appears, that the American manufacturer's profit is nearly six times as great as that of the foreign manufacturer, without taking the interest of money into account, which would also operate in his favor, on account of the time consumed in carrying the raw material to Europe, and bringing back the manufactures thereof, on assuming that he possesses the same skill, and can get the goods manufactured at the same expense; but, granting that he does not possess the same skill, and that on this account it will cost him fifty per cent, that is five hundred dollars more, to have his goods manufactured, his profit will be still four times as great as that of the European manufacturer.

Can the American cotton manufacturer ask for more? Is he not already sufficiently protected? Can it be the interest of the nation to foster these manufactures at so high a price? Does it not rather appear, that the duties on importation of these articles should be lowered or altogether abolished, that the consumers might be able to obtain them on fair terms? It is believed that this is proved unanswerably, and that no reason now exists for the impost on cotton goods being fixed at so high a rate as it now stands, *but for the sake of revenue*, though it may fairly be questioned whether a duty of fifteen per cent. would not produce as much, as the rate of twenty-five now fixed; as it is certain that the rate of duty now existing excludes a great many of the coarser fabrics, and it is presumed that it induces to the smuggling of the finer goods.

On this branch of the subject, your memorialists have thought proper to dwell the more minutely, because the observations thereon will apply to many other subjects of our manufactures; indeed, to all which are made from materials of American growth.

Let us proceed to an examination how the manufactures of *wool* are protected.

As we scarcely raise as yet as much wool as may be requisite for our own use, we shall not regard it as an article of export, and therefore the manufactures thereof will present themselves to our view as less abundantly protected than manufactures of cotton; but it is presumed, the following statement will show, that at least adequate protection and encouragement is also afforded under the present tariff to the woollen manufacturers within the United States.

Suppose the foreign woollen manufacturer lays out in wool	\$1,000
And expends for the manufacture thereof	1,000
To which add the manufacturer's profit, rated at 12½ per cent.	250
Add also the following items:	
For charges of importation to America, 10 per cent.	225
Duty on importation, 25 per cent.	618 75
Importer's profit, rated at 10 per cent.	309 37

Thus exhibiting an aggregate of - - - - \$3,403 12
from the sales of one thousand dollars laid out for wool.

Now suppose the American manufacturer also lays out		
in wool, - - - - -	\$1,000	
And that he also expends in the manufac-		
turing thereof - - - - -	1,000	
And that he shall have to pay to an agent		
for the sale of his goods a commission		
of 5 per cent. on a similar aggregate		
of \$3,403 12 - - - - -	170 16	
<i>There will remain to the manufacturer</i>		
<i>within the United States a nett profit of</i>	<u>1,232 96</u>	<u>\$ 3,403 12</u>

Or upwards of sixty per cent. on the whole amount expended: and, after admitting, from want of possessing the same skill, and machinery, and on account of labor being in this country perhaps dearer also, the American manufacturer may be subjected to an extra expense of fifty per cent. for manufacturing, there will still remain to him a nett profit of nearly thirty per cent. on the whole amount expended. But it will be said, that certain articles of woollen manufacture pay only fifteen per cent. duty, viz. blankets, rugs, worsted and stuff goods: to which it may be answered, that it was deemed impolitic to charge these goods with a higher rate of duty, on account of their being of general necessity; and it may moreover be urged, that on account of their bulk, &c. the freight and expenses on importation of these goods will considerably exceed the ten per cent. charged for that purpose, and that the foreign manufacturer must, in most cases, also pay a commission for the sale of his goods, as well as the manufacturer here, though it was left out in the preceding estimates, that no questionable charge might be brought forward.

It is conceived unnecessary to proceed farther by way of example to show, how all our different manufactures are already protected and encouraged, under the existing tariff, as nearly all of them may be ranged under one or the other of the examples already stated; but your memorialists, avowing themselves the friends of internal manufactures, as a means of promoting national industry and security, and therefore, conceiving that they ought to be fostered as far as they can be without injury to other branches of industry, would most gladly suggest any thing which might conduce to that end, without being highly injurious to the revenue, destructive to the interests of commerce, and oppressive on the great body of the people. In this view, therefore, they respectfully suggest, that all articles now subject to a duty of seven and a half per cent. may be made subject to a duty of twelve and a half or fifteen per cent., under the impression, that this difference in the duty will make little or no difference in the consumption; that these articles being for the most part such as may justly be ranked amongst articles of luxury, will bear an addition of taxation, without being felt by the great body of the people; and that, while the impost does not exceed twelve and a half to fifteen per cent. smuggling is not much to be apprehended: as, though the smuggler will not be restrained by his principles from the practice thereof, yet

a due regard to his interest will operate to restrain him; and in this view it is to be observed, that the smuggler must incur greater expenses, in bringing his goods to market, than the fair trader, as he is obliged to conceal his operations, and he must also sell at reduced rates, to get them quickly off his hands, to escape detection. If, therefore, ten per cent. is allowed to cover these items, (and it is believed it will require that proportion at least to do so,) the remainder will not be sufficient to induce even the unprincipled to engage in a business of so much risk. Your memorialists beg it distinctly to be observed, however, that, in their view, a duty of twenty-five per cent. offers to the cupidity of smugglers three times the temptation that a duty of fifteen per cent. would do, and therefore do they deprecate, in the strongest terms, the imposition of heavy duties, as highly injurious to the revenue, to the equal rights of their fellow-citizens, and to the morals of the people. "Hitherto, frauds upon the revenue have been comparatively few, and smuggling has been repressed by the general sense of the mercantile community;" but, should a system be adopted which should hold out temptations to smuggling, what means can be found in the United States to repress the practice, especially when the laws imposing heavy duties shall become odious as the supposed instruments of oppression?

From a reference to the tariff now in existence, your memorialists find that all articles now manufactured within the United States, and which (so far as they are capable of judging) it is the present interest of the United States to manufacture, are already sufficiently encouraged by a protecting duty, as is indeed fully demonstrated by the effects thereof; as we now scarcely import any of the manufactures of leather, copper, lead, pewter, and tin generally, paper and stationary, hats, of wool or fur, carriages of any kind; all which articles are so amply protected by *ad valorem* duties, as nearly to have excluded altogether articles of a similar description from abroad. Many articles of our manufacture are still more amply protected under the head of specific duties, as now imposed, amongst which we enumerate:

Ale and beer, boots and shoes, brown and refined sugar, manufactures of tobacco, cables and cordage, hemp and sail cloth, candles and soap, cheese, chocolate, coal, lead, and shot, molasses, window glass, nails of all sorts, spirits of all sorts, &c. &c. the use of which from abroad has, within a few years past, been gradually giving place to articles of domestic growth or manufacture; and hence, amongst other causes, may be found the source of the present deficiency of the revenue from imports.

If it be desirable to encourage the manufactures of iron to the extent that is contended for by some, it might seem proper to repeal the duties on bar iron altogether, that the manufacturer might have it in his power to supply himself with the raw material best adapted to his purpose, at the cheapest rate, for it is well known that, for many purposes, the Swedish and Russia iron is indispensably necessary;

and from the heavy duties thereon imposed, the iron manufactories may be thereby subjected to an unequal competition; but, here the interest of the iron manufacturers, and the makers of iron within the United States, come in direct competition; and as the latter have as good a right to claim protection by duties on imports as any other class of manufacturers, and the revenue claims protection also, it does not appear as if it can be expedient to make any change in the duties thereon at present.

As the British government grants a bounty on the exportation of cut glass, of twenty-five shillings sterling per hundred pounds, besides allowing a drawback of the excise paid thereon, it may, perhaps, be proper to impose an augmentation of import duty thereon, the better to enable the manufacturers thereof to compete with the importers, and more especially as the enhancement of the price of this article will fall exclusively on the rich, and on them even not of necessity; it is, moreover, an article which cannot be smuggled, as, to obtain the bounty and drawback of excise in England, it must be cleared out of the custom houses there as *cut glass*.

Your memorialists, having suggested all such alterations in the revenue system as, in their opinion, can in any way serve to promote the interests of manufactures, without being vitally destructive to the interests of commerce and navigation, and at the same time most oppressively burthensome on the people, will *next* proceed to examine the justice and policy of the measure, so strongly advocated during the last session of Congress, as to have obtained a majority of the House of Representatives in their favor. In the first place, let us inquire into the claims of the manufacturers themselves, and why they are so clamorous for an increase of duties, when we find such an ample protection already afforded them. They say (we are told) they are suffering by the heavy importations of manufactured goods, and must be ruined if a check is not put thereto; whereas the truth is, that all classes of society are now suffering, and have yet much to suffer, from the many millions suddenly withdrawn from circulation, to enable the banks to resume specie payments, which, by lessening the value of all articles, operates most severely, and must prove, in a great degree, ruinous to all who are in debt; more especially to those who are so for landed property, or improvements, as it has been very plainly demonstrated, by many recent attempts at sales, that property will, in very few cases, at this time, repay more than one third of the cost thereof. This is believed to be true of town property in general. As well, therefore, may all those who have been unfortunate in their speculations, go forward to Congress for relief, as the manufacturers! And what will be the consequence, if Congress shall be so partial as to relieve them in the manner they request? Why, the ruin of commerce must inevitably follow, together with navigation; and it will be vain to afford protection to *that noble manufacture*, the manufacture of a ship, if you deprive it of the means of employment! But the ruin of commerce and navigation is not all. To put money into

the hands of the manufacturers, to indemnify them for improvident speculations and bad bargains, and to enable them to repair their losses, agriculturists and all other classes of society, are to be compelled, by the prohibition of foreign goods, to purchase their goods at enhanced prices, and this, too, after such protecting duties had already been laid as the manufacturers had before declared would be sufficient for the purposes of protection and encouragement to them. Nor is this all; the revenue, already much impaired by the distressing state of the times, and still more by the sacrifices made for the support of manufactures, will be nearly annihilated, and those who have already been well fleeced to support the manufacturing interest, must anew be made to contribute, by direct taxes, to fill up the exhausted treasury for the support of government, and to pay the interest on the national debt, which it will be vain to expect to diminish till more auspicious times arrive, as in fact it will require all the economy of government, in these times, to prevent the increase thereof.

In the next place, let us inquire into the justice and policy of the prohibitory system, recommended by the advocates for internal manufactures, who may be viewed, indeed, less as the advocates of manufactures, than as the enemies to foreign commerce and navigation; for, to what other purpose can they have introduced the bills to repeal the drawbacks on exportation, and to abolish the credits given on duties, but to assail our commerce in the most vital manner and eventually to destroy it? For, it is plain, that, to repeal the drawbacks on exportation, is at once to cut off a very valuable branch of our foreign commerce, and with it a large portion of our carrying trade; and, also, to lessen the revenue, (there being retained on goods exported two and a half per cent of the amount of the duties imposed.) And to abolish the credits now given on duties, is materially to lessen the capital now employed in commerce, without at all serving the revenue, or aiding manufactures in the smallest degree; for, unless you prohibit the introduction of foreign goods altogether, a sufficiency will be imported for our own use, so long as we can pay for them, or until the manufactures can supply such goods on terms equally advantageous to the consumers. But, the evils which would result from the adoption of those measures are of no negative kind: by repealing drawbacks, our merchants, to guard against the losses which might be expected from redundant importations, would of course limit their imports to the quantity they might suppose necessary for the home demand, whence we should not unfrequently be exposed to suffer the evils which would arise from too scanty supplies. And, by repealing credits on duties, business would be thrown into fewer hands, viz: into the hands of the largest capitalists, to the great injury of many equally deserving and enterprising men. But what class of our manufactures will receive benefit from additional duties? Those only, who, not having exhausted their means in undertakings beyond their strength, yet retain a sufficiency of active capital; and these men stand in no need of legislative protection or assistance, but are already carrying on their business profitably, and now, that prices are

much reduced, with fairer prospects than ever. The time has passed away: Alas! It is now too late to attempt, by any legislative enactment, to come forward to the relief of many of our suffering fellow-citizens, manufacturers, and others, whose property, by the sudden and violent changes which have recently taken place, has become unequal to the payment of their debts. And is it just or reasonable, to annihilate commerce, to destroy the revenue, to press heavily on the agricultural interest, and on all classes of society, to benefit a small portion of our fellow-citizens, and those too who stand in no need of assistance, by measures which will avail nothing to those who stand in need of it? For we repeat, that the manufacturers, like all others who have lost their capital, or sunk it in useless purchases, are morally dead, and can only be restored to life and usefulness by a discharge from their debts. Whereas, those who have contained themselves within prudent bounds, are now carrying on their business under the most favorable prospects; though it may be admitted that many of them may have sustained losses by the sudden depreciation of the value of their goods, but in this way they have only suffered in common with all classes of mercantile men. But, it is avowed, by the framers of these measures, that they have not been led to recommend them from any narrow views, or partiality for the interests of the manufacturers. They tell us, in plain terms, that *their interest* was not a leading motive with them, and that it was of little importance in *their view*; they further tell us, that the nation can never be flourishing or independent, so long as it relies on foreign nations for any essential articles of support, and that the system which has entailed on us this dependence must be radically changed.

They tell us, that, as soon as the debts of the revolution were assumed by the new Congress, a system of excise and internal taxation was resorted to, as a permanent means of paying the interest of the national debt; that, during the administration of Gen. Washington and his immediate successor, an excise on spirits, snuff, and snuff-mills, duties on refined sugar, licenses to retailers, carriages, auctions, and a stamp act and land tax, were imposed, and that, in the preamble to the act for laying an impost, the encouragement of domestic manufactures was one of the avowed objects of the law; that this was the revenue system of the founders of our government, which they do not attack, but rest upon, as the only one on which the nation can rely.

Let us inquire into all this, and into the consistency of conduct of these avowed or pretended friends to the system adopted under Gen. Washington's administration.

We find, that that wise administration, though they were indeed the friends of domestic manufactures, were not the enemies of foreign commerce; they imposed merely such import duties as would give a reasonable encouragement to internal manufactures, without subjecting the consumers to pay for goods such exorbitant prices as must have been the consequence, for a considerable time at least, from prohibitory duties; and whilst they foresaw that an adequate amount of

revenue could not be expected from our foreign commerce alone, they did not shrink from imposing excise taxes to make good the deficit.

What does the argument amount to, that there is to be found in the preamble to the first act imposing an impost, a declaration that the encouragement of domestic manufactures was one of its avowed objects; when it may most justly be inferred, that the framers of that law never meant to sanction the imposition of excessive or prohibitory duties on commerce; as, notwithstanding their avowed friendship to internal manufactures, they immediately resorted to an excise on such of them as could best bear it? The truth is, that that enlightened administration, anxious to raise the public credit, then at a low ebb, and to support and maintain it, to encourage commerce and to promote internal industry of every kind to the utmost, imposed such burthens only as were necessary for these great ends, and, without looking to the most popular methods, resorted to the means most just and least onerous on the people.

Since that time the excise laws became odious to the people and have been repealed; the impost duties were, therefore, augmented, and the revenue arising therefrom was found to be amply sufficient for all the demands on the government, though the duties were considerably lower than the tariff now existing. When the war of 1812 broke out, it was found that our revenue from commerce could not be productive; it was then thought proper to double the duties, and to resort to direct taxes, excise laws, &c. On the return of peace, in 1815, such was the revenue on imports, from the double duties, and in 1816 and 17, from the new tariff, that it was considered unnecessary to continue longer in operation the odious laws imposing excise and direct taxes, and they were again accordingly repealed. In 1818 (imported goods having become very abundant,) our imports, and therewith our revenue, became diminished. Since then, the efforts to restore the circulating medium to a metallic standard have produced so general and universal a distress as still farther to diminish our imports, and thereby to lessen our revenue still more; not because goods have become plenty, but because consumers cannot afford to purchase, and merchants find it difficult to collect, so as to make the necessary remittances. In this state of things, the Secretary of the Treasury, when called on to state what will be the effect of imposing an augmentation to the import duties, replies, that smuggling will be the consequence, and that the revenue will be thereby diminished, and he has the common consent of the nation to this opinion, for the duties as they now stand, are nearly double the rates fixed previously to the war of 1812.

Notwithstanding a full view of all these things, the favorers of the restrictive system, blind or indifferent to the consequences that must follow the adoption of their measures, bring in a bill for the imposition of excessive or prohibitory import duties, and to support the revenue, now languishing, and which will be thereby ruined, what do they propose? Truly, nothing!

Here one is naturally led to pause and consider what can be pass-

ing in the minds of the authors of these measures! Can they contemplate the ruin of commerce and navigation, which have, for thirty years past, nearly alone, sustained the revenue, as nothing? Can they contemplate a large augmentation of the national debt, which for want of the revenue from commerce must inevitably follow, as nothing? Can they contemplate it as nothing to destroy a system of import, congenial to the feelings of a free people, and by means of which an ample revenue has hitherto been collected without a murmur, to make way for the introduction of an odious system of excise laws, which, if imposed without absolute necessity, can only be enforced, it is to be apprehended, by military authority? Can they contemplate it as nothing to throw out of employment your most deserving merchants, and to introduce in their stead *smugglers*, to furnish the necessary supplies of imported goods? For such must be the consequence, unless it is made highly penal in our citizens to purchase or use imported goods at all. Can they regard it as nothing to ruin the shipping interest and ship owners, and to throw out of employment a large portion of your most enterprising seamen, through whose means our naval prosperity and glory have been so highly advanced? Can they regard as nothing the immense sacrifices to be borne by the great body of the people, on this sudden change of things, which would infallibly greatly enhance the price of all foreign productions, at the same time that it would tend greatly to reduce the price of all our exports, *low as they now are*? For, who can be so blind or infatuated as to believe that when we declare we shall import nothing, that foreign nations will continue freely to receive our products, or indeed, that they will take any thing from us which they can procure elsewhere?

Will not Europe impose an extra duty on our cotton, our provisions, and all our most valuable staples? Perhaps, indeed, this state may retain some demand from abroad for her tobacco, as China receives our custom for her teas, which are raised no where else. This nation has advanced with most rapid strides, under a liberal and enlightened policy, to a pitch of greatness which has truly astonished the nations of the earth; and shall we now, for a momentary check in our prosperity, (which equally bears on other nations at this time,) abandon our high destiny and adopt a Chinese policy? Surely, gentlemen, in their zeal to promote independence, have forgotten that the great Author of nature has placed man in a state of dependence on his fellow men for the greatest comforts of life, and that the nation who shuts out all foreign intercourse, rejects civilization in the highest degree, and many of the chiefest bounties of Providence.

And for all the frightful sacrifices which are to follow on the introduction of the prohibitory system, what are we promised in exchange? Why, that manufactures and manufacturers shall prosper throughout the land, and that peace shall prevail! But, who can assure us that even the least of these blessings will ensue? Without a sudden introduction of an host of foreign manufacturers, it would take years before the people of this country will manufacture every thing for themselves; their genius, happily for them, being more devoted to agri-

culture, navigation, and other pursuits, better adapted to enlarge the mind and promote their happiness! And in the present state of things can it appear desirable to introduce into this country multitudes of the unhappy manufacturers of Europe?

Can it be supposed that these turbulent spirits, now inflamed to the highest degree, from the miseries they have long endured, and who are only restrained by a strong military force, from open violence, can all at once return to habits of industry, and become peaceable and inoffensive citizens? The experiment will at least be dangerous. But, in guarding against foreign war, by the prohibitory system, which will indeed prevent any collisions from commerce, who does not see, that, in place thereof, we are to incur the greater dangers of dissensions amongst ourselves and civil war! by arraying, from conflicting interests, the people of the north against the south, those of the east against the west—manufacturers against agriculturists. Give us cheap bread, cry the manufacturers, or we cannot work! Give us a certain fixed price for our grain, say the agriculturists, on the other hand, or we cannot purchase your manufactures and pay taxes, &c.

Surely we ought to profit by the lessons of experience, which every day declares, in the most legible characters, that a restrictive system is not suited to the condition of man. While the most enlightened legislators and statesmen of Europe are anxiously employed in devising means to throw off the shackles which a narrow and short-sighted policy had imposed, and which time, habit, and deep-rooted prejudices, have rivetted upon their people, shall we unnecessarily expose ourselves to the baneful influence of systems already exploded? Surely not. But, to relieve the difficulties under which we now labour, from an exhausted treasury, let a rigid and exact economy be introduced throughout every department of government, many things will bear curtailment, from the change in prices which most articles have undergone. At this time, let no new burthens be imposed; the people have already difficulties enough to cope with, and the government can now borrow money, if necessary, upon much better terms than individuals: therefore, let not their industry be paralyzed by any new exactions or sacrifices which may be avoided; and in a short time, it is to be hoped, and may reasonably be believed, by national economy, combined with individual industry and economy, that all the difficulties, introduced by the late great changes in the circulating medium, will, at least as to the great body of the people, entirely vanish and disappear, that commerce will revive, and that the finances of the nation, upon the present system, will soon be adequate to meet all demands on the government. Should this not be the case, it may then be wise to resort to direct taxes, or excises, on such articles as will best bear them, viz. spirits, sugars, &c. &c.

In a word, innovations are always dangerous, and no period could be selected less fitting for the making of experiments than the present.

It is believed, that the true interests of manufacturers themselves will be best promoted by a moderate protecting duty, because it may

safely be calculated on as permanent. A prohibitory system, in a free country like ours, could not long exist; and a repeal of the monopolizing system would involve in ruin all those who, relying thereon, had embarked in undertakings beyond their means, as has been evinced by the failure of those establishments, which were suddenly erected, on a scale of magnitude and expense, greater than the situation of their owners could support, or the state of the country demanded. It is believed, that manufactures will thrive fast enough, from increasing skill and capital, in every branch suited to the wants and means of the nation; in proof of which, we have the experience of the last thirty years, at the commencement of which, we scarcely manufactured any of the most common articles of clothing, or furniture; whereas now, not only all the necessaries, but even most of the superfluities thereunto belonging, can readily be procured of domestic or internal manufacture.

And from the reflections that those views naturally excite, it appears evident to your memorialists, that, at no very distant day, so far from laying additional burthens upon commerce, it will become necessary to impose taxes upon articles of domestic growth or manufacture, as, in a country so extensive as the United States possess, with soil and climates so diversified, what may we not expect to produce, and what will be the consequence of taxing imports alone, both to the revenue and the people? For the sake of illustration, we shall select the article of *sugar*, of which there is already a considerable quantity produced within the United States, but not sufficient for the consumption of the nation. Suppose one hundred and fifty millions of pounds necessary for the consumption of the United States, and suppose one third thereof, now raised within their own territory; it will follow that the consumers now pay, in the duty thereon, three millions of dollars for the support of government, and one million and a half as bounty to the growers of sugar, within the United States. Suppose, in process of time, that the territory of the United States shall be able to furnish nine-tenths of the sugar wanted for home consumption; then the consumers will pay only four hundred and fifty thousand dollars thereon, towards the support of government, rating the consumption and the duty at the same as they now are, but they will pay four millions and fifty thousand dollars as bounty, to the raisers of sugar within our own territory; for, so long as importers can afford to pay the duty imposed, and can compete in our markets with the same article of domestic growth, so long does the duty serve as a bounty to the grower of the article, and to enhance the price in a similar degree to the consumer; for, it is evident, *but for the duty*, that importers could afford to sell sugar for three cents per pound less. Let us take one more view of this subject, and such as, we doubt not, will strictly apply to it ere many years pass around. Let us suppose that the United States, in place of not raising sugar enough for their own consumption, shall raise double the quantity. It will cease to be an article of revenue altogether, except through an excise; and what shall then regulate the price it will bear in our own markets? It is evident, if we raise, annually,

twice as much as we consume, the residue would soon constitute such a superfluity of stock, that the article would bring no price to reward the labourer for his toil, unless we can find a foreign market to take off this superfluity; it is therefore by the price which can be obtained abroad, for this superfluity, that the price of what is consumed at home will be regulated. This reasoning will apply to all articles we use, whether of import or export. The price at which the imported article can be sold will regulate the price of articles of a similar description of domestic growth or manufacture; and the price which can be obtained abroad, for articles of export, will regulate the price of what is thereof consumed at home.

By an open and free commerce, a nation is protected, on the one hand, against the danger arising from too scanty supplies, or combining monopolists; and, on the other, from the baneful consequences which would ensue on the want of a market for their surplus productions.

Your memorialists having laid before you this detailed view of the subject, in the fullest and best manner their very limited information and abilities have enabled them to do, respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of their fellow-citizens:

"Whereas the manufacturing interests throughout the United States are already highly and amply protected by means of the impost duties; and whereas an augmentation of the present rates of impost, at the same time that it would tend to diminish the revenue, would greatly enhance to consumers the price of almost every article of necessary use:

"*Resolved*, That, to increase the present tariff of import duties is wholly unnecessary for the purpose of affording adequate protection to internal manufactures, will be highly destructive to the revenue, and, by affording strong temptations to smugglers, will have a tendency to impair the morals of the people.

"And whereas the introduction of a prohibitory system will prove ruinous to commerce and agriculture, and will be subversive of the best rights and interests of a most valuable portion of our fellow-citizens attached to navigation, and dependent on it for their support:

"*Resolved*, That we view the attempts made, during the last session of Congress, to increase the tariff, as unwise, impolitic, and unjust, and as tending, unnecessarily, and without any just cause or claim, to sacrifice the interests of the many to that of the few; and that we deprecate any successful renewal thereof as subversive of the dearest rights and liberties of a great majority of the citizens of the United States."

Your memorialists now conclude, most respectfully soliciting the Congress of the United States to avert the evils which would arise from an increase of the tariff of duties, or from the introduction of any system calculated to be injurious to the rights of agriculture, commerce, and navigation.

[8]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

(Pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, of 3d of April, 1820.)

A STATEMENT

Of money annually appropriated, and paid, since the Declaration of Independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying, and selling the public lands; showing, as near as may be, the quantities of land which have been purchased; the number of acres which have been surveyed; the number sold, and the number which remain unsold; the amount of sales, the amount of forfeitures, the sums paid by purchasers, and the sums due from purchasers, and from receivers in each land district.

NOVEMBER 28, 1820.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

16th November, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 3d of April, 1820, directing that the Secretary of the Treasury "cause to be prepared, and laid before the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a statement of money annually appropriated, and paid, since the Declaration of Independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying, and selling, the public lands; showing, as near as may be, the quantities of land which have been purchased; the number of acres which have been surveyed, the number sold, and the number which remain unsold; the amount of sales, the amount of forfeitures, the sums paid by purchasers, and the sums due from purchasers, and from receivers in each land district," I have the honor to submit the inclosed letter of the Register of the Treasury, with the documents to which it refers, marked from A to F inclusive, which contain the several statements required by the resolution.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN GAILLARD,

President pro tem. of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 8th November, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit certain statements, which have been formed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under your instructions; also, by the Second Auditor and the Register of the Treasury, for the purpose of complying with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed the 3d of April, 1820.

The second Auditor of the Treasury, in his statement, marked A, shows the sums which have been paid, and remain to be paid, under treaties made with the Indian tribes, to indemnify them for their cessions of lands to the United States, and otherwise, amounting to \$2,542,916 00

Statement B exhibits the annual appropriations made by law on account of the surveys of public lands, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1819, amounting to \$1,802,140 22

From which are deducted so much thereof carried to surplus fund 125,651 14
1,676,489 00

The payments for the surveys of land, from the Declaration of Independence, to the 4th of March, 1789, were 24,227 00

\$4,243,632 00

Statement C shows the amount of lands sold, before the opening of the land offices, and comprizes a period from the declaration of independence to that time, amounting, in acres, to 1,536,552 in money or public debt, \$ 944,244 00

Statements D and E show the total amount of lands sold, at the several land offices, from their institution, to 30th of Sept. 1819, 18,601,930 sold for 44,054,452 00

Total sales, Acres, 20,138,482 \$45,098,696 00

The said statements also exhibit—

The total amount of lands surveyed, in the several land office districts, at Acres, 72,805,092

Whereof sold, 18,601,930

To be sold, 54,203,162

And that there have been surveyed for military bounties, Acres 12,315,360

Of the sales made to the 30th of September, 1819,

there had been paid by purchasers, \$22,229,180 00

And remain to be paid, 22,000,657 00

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his statement marked F, estimates the whole amount purchased from the Indians, under the various treaties and cessions, at one hundred ninety-one millions, nine hundred seventy-eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-six acres. This statement exhibits the date of the treaties, and the places where held, the tribes with whom made; the estimated number of acres ceded by each tribe, with remarks in relation to the cessions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect,

Your most obed't and most humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

STATEMENT of all Annuities payable by the United States, to Indians or Indian Tribes, or under Treaties with Indians; distinguishing the several annuities; the periods during which they are respectively payable, and exhibiting the capitals, or present value, of such annuities, computing annual interest at six per centum.

Names of Indians or Indian Tribes.	Amount of Annuities.	Terms of Annuities.	Termination of limited annuities.	Periods during which annuities are payable.	Total amount of limited capitals.	Total amount of annuities.	Total amount of capitals.
Piankeshaws - - - -	500	Permanent	- - - -	On or before the 3d August, annually	- - - -	500	8333 33 1-3
Ditto - - - -	3 0	Ditto	- - - -	30th Decem. annually	- - - -	300	5000
	800						
Kaukasians - - - -	500	Permanent	- - - -	3d August annually	- - - -	500	8333 33 1-3
Six Nations - - - -	4500	Permanent	- - - -	11th Nov. annually	- - - -	4500	75000
Little Billy, (a chief) -	50	During life	- - - -	Ditto	833 33 1-3	50	833 33 1-3
	4550						
Cherokees - - - -	6000	Permanent	- - - -	2d October annually	- - - -	6000	100000
Ditto - - - -	3000	Ditto	- - - -	25th do	- - - -	3000	50000
Ditto - - - -	6000	Ten years	Sep. 14, 1826	14th Sept. annually	100000	6000	100000
	15000			Carried forward,	100833 33 1-3	20850	347509

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Names of Indians or Indian Tribes.	Amount of Annuities.	Terms of Annuities.	Termination of limited Annuities.	Periods during which annuities are payable.	Total amount of limited capitals.	Total amount of permanent capitals.	Total amount of annuities.	Total amount of capitals.
Amounts brought forward	- -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	100833 331-3	246666 662-3	20850	347500
Chickasaws - - - -	3000	Permanent	- - - -	15 July annually	- - - -	50000	3000	50000
Ditto - - - -	12000	10 years	20 Sept. 1826	20 Sept. do	200000	- - - -	12000	200000
Wm. Calbert, (a chief)	100	For life	- - - -	20 Sept. do	1666 662-3	- - - -	100	1666 662-3
Chickasaws - - - -	20000	15 years	19 Oct. 1828	19 Oct. do	333333 331-3	- - - -	20000	333333 331-3
	35100							
Creeks - - - -	1500	Permanent	- - - -	On or before the 1st of August annually	- - - -	25000	1500	25000
Ditto - - - -	11000	10 years	14 Nov. 1823	14 Nov. annually	183333 331-3	- - - -	11000	183333 331-3
Ditto - - - -	3000	Permanent	- - - -	16 June annually	- - - -	50000	3000	50000
Ditto - - - -	10000	10 years	22 Jan. 1829	22 Jan. annually	166666 662-3	- - - -	10000	166666 662-3
	25500							
Sacs - - - -	600	Permanent	- - - -	3 Nov. annually	- - - -	10000	600	10000
Foxes - - - -	400	Permanent	- - - -	3 Nov. annually	- - - -	6666 662-3	400	6666 662-3
Great Onge - - - -	1000	Permanent	- - - -	10 Nov. annually	- - - -	16666 662-3	1000	16666 662-3
Little Onge - - - -	500	Permanent	- - - -	10 Nov. annually	- - - -	8333 331-3	500	8333 331-3

Choctaws	-	-	-	-	16 Nov. annually	50,900	3,000	50,000	
Do	-	-	-	-	do	6,666 66 2-3	400	6,666 66 2-3	
Do	-	-	-	-	do	33,333 33 2-3	2,000	33,333 33 1-3	
Do	-	-	-	-	24 Oct. do	-	6,000	100,000	
Do (3 medal chiefs each)	-	-	-	-	16 Nov. do	-	300	5,000	
<hr/>									
Senecas	-	-	-	-	29 Sept. do.	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3	
Young King (a chief)	-	-	-	-	26 April, gr. yearly	3,333 33 1-3	200	3,333 33 1-3	
<hr/>									
Ononguas	-	-	-	-	24 Aug. annually	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3	
<hr/>									
Delawares	-	-	-	-	on, or before the 1st Aug. annually	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3	
Do	-	-	-	-	30 Sept. annually	8,333 33 1-3	500	8,333 33 1-3	
Do	-	-	-	-	3 October, do	66,666 66 2-3	4,000	66,666 66 2-3	
<hr/>									
Shavanes	-	-	-	-	3 August, annually	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3	
Do	-	-	-	-	29 Sept. do	33,333 33 1-3	2,000	33,333 33 1-3	
<hr/>									
						1,094,166 66 2-3	106,350	1,772,500	
Carried forward									

Carried forward

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

Names of Indians, or Indian Tribes.	Amount of annuities.	Terms of annuities.	Termination of limited annuities.	Periods during which they are payable.	Total amount of limited capitals.	Total amount of permanent capitals.	Total amount of annuities.	Total amount of capitals.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>								
Ojibwas	1,000	permanent	-	3 August, annually	1,091,166 66 2-3	678,333 33 1-3	106,350	1,772,500
Do	800	do	-	17 Nov. do	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Do	1,000	15 years	29 Sept. 1832	29 Sept. do	-	13,333 33 1-3	800	13,333 33 1-3
Do	1,500	permanent	-	17 do do	16,666 66 2-3	-	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
	4,300				-	25,000	1,500	25,000
Chippewas	1,000	permanent	-	3 August, annually	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Do	800	permanent	-	17 Nov. do	-	13,333 33 1-3	800	13,333 3 2-3
Do	1,000	15 years	29 Sept. 1832	29 Sept. do	16,666 66 2-3	-	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Do	1,000	permanent	-	24 do do	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
	3,800							
Bel River	500	permanent	-	3 August, annually	-	8,333 33 1-3	500	8,333 33 1-3
Do	250	permanent	-	21 do do	-	4,166 66 2-3	250	4,166 66 2-3
Do	250	permanent	-	30 Sept. do	-	4,166 66 2-3	250	4,166 66 2-3
Do	100	permanent	-	30 do do	-	1,666 66 2-3	100	1,666 66 2-3
	1,00							
Pewatunies	1,000	permanent	-	on, or before Aug. 3 annually	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3

Do. (those that reside on the river Huron, &c.)	400	permanent	-	-	17 Nov. annually	-	6,666 66 2-3	400	6,666 66 2-3
Do. (exclusive of the foregoing)	500	permanent	-	-	30 Sept. do	-	8,333 33 1-3	500	8,333 33 1-3
Do. (exclusive of the foregoing)	1,300	15 years	29 Sept. 1832	29 Sept. do	21,666 66 2-3	21,666 66 2-3	-	1,300	21,666 66 3-6
Do. (exclusive of the foregoing)	2,500	permanent	-	-	2 Oct. do	-	41,666 66 2-3	2,500	41,666 66 2-3
	5,700								
Miamis	1,000	permanent	-	-	3 Aug. annually	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Do	600	permanent	-	-	21 Aug. do.	-	10,000	600	10,000
Do	500	permanent	-	-	30 Sept. do.	-	8,333 33 1-3	500	8,333 33 1-3
Do	200	permanent	-	-	30 do do	-	3,333 33 1-3	200	3,333 33 1-3
Do	15,000	permanent	-	-	6 Oct. do	-	250,000	15,000	250,000
	17,300								
Was	500	permanent	-	-	3 Aug. annually	-	8,333 33 1-3	500	8,333 33 1-3
Do	250	permanent	-	-	21 do do	-	4,166 66 2-3	250	4,166 66 2-3
Do	100	permanent	-	-	30 Sept. do	-	1,666 66 2-3	100	1,666 66 2-3
Do	300	permanent	-	-	6 Oct. do	-	5,000	300	5,000
Do	1,850	permanent	-	-	2 do do	-	30,833 33 1-3	1,850	30,833 33 1-3
	3,000								
Kickapoos	2,000	10 years	30 Aug. 1839	30 Aug. annually	33,333 33 1-3	33,333 33 1-3	-	2,000	33,333 33 1-3
	-		-	-	-	1,182,500	1,210,000	143,550	2,392,500
Amount carried forward									

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

Names of Indians, or Indian Tribes.	Amount of annuities.	Terms of annuities.	Termination of limited annuities.	Periods during which annuities are payable.	Total amount of limited capitals.	Total amount of permanent capitals.	Total amount of annuities.	Total amount of capitals.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>	-	-	-	-	1,182,500	1,210,000	143,550	2,392,508
Ottowas and Chippewas residing on the Illinois and Milwaukee rivers, &c. including also the Potawatamies.	1,086	12 years	24 Aug. 1826	24 Aug. annually	16,666 66 2-3	-	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Shawnees and Senecas, of Lewis Town	1,000	permanent	-	17 Sept. annually	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Pecora, Kaskaskias, Catokish, Mitchiganis, and Tamarois, tribes of the Illinois nation	300	12 years	25 Sept. 1830	25 Sept. annually	5,000	-	300	5,000
Wyandots	1,000	permanent	-	3 Aug. annually	-	16,666 66 2-3	1,000	16,666 66 2-3
Wyandots, Munsee, Delaware, and those of the Shawnee and Seneca nations who reside with the Wyandots	825	permanent	-	4 July, annually	-	13,750	825	13,750
Wyandots	400	permanent	-	17 Nov. annually	-	6,666 66 2-3	400	6,666 66 2-3
Bitto	4,500	-	-	29 Sept. annually	-	75,000	4,500	75,000
	6,725				1,204,166 66 2-3	1,398,750	152,575	2,442,916 66 2-3

Dolla.

[0]

NOTE. In addition to the \$725 dollars allowed the Wyandots, &c. aforesaid, there is secured to them by treaty of 4th July, 1805, an annuity of 175 dollars, for the payment whereof, the capital of \$2016 66, has been secured to the President of the United States in trust by the Connecticut Lead Company, and by the company incorporated by the name of "The Proprietors of half a million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land."

RECAPITULATION.

	ANNUITIES.	CAPITALS.
Limited Annuities which expire in 1823,		
Do. Do. 1826,	11,000	183,333 33 1-3
Do. Do. 1828,	25,000	416,666 66 2-3
Do. Do. 1829,	20,000	333,333 33 1-3
Do. Do. 1830,	12,000	200,000
Do. Do. 1832,	300	5,000
Life Annuities,	3,300	55,000
	650	10,833 33 1-3
Limited Annuities and Capitals,	72,250	1,204,166 66 2-3
Permanent Annuities and Capitals,	80,925	1,398,750
	Dolla. 152,575	2,542,916 66 2-3

NOTE. In addition to the above, there is a permanent annuity of 150 bushels of salt to the Delawares, Shawanoes, Pottawatomes, Miamies, Kickapoos, Eel Rivers, Wess, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias Indians, per treaty 7th June, 1803; and 160 bushels to the Miamies per treaty of 6th October 1816, the usual cost of which has been \$2 50 per bushel, at Fort Wayne. The Kickapoos, per treaty of 30th August, 1819, relinquished to the United States their proportion of the salt annuity under the treaty of 7th June, 1803; but this department is not yet advised of the exact amount thereof by the Indian agent, who will attend to the proper deduction upon the distributions subsequent to the treaty of 30th August, 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, October, 1820.

WM. LEE.

B.

STATEMENT of Appropriations and Expenditures on account of the Surveys of Public Lands, from the 4th March, 1789, to the 31st December, 1819; furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 3d April, 1820.

APPROPRIATIONS.	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.	AMOUNT CARRIED TO SURPLUS FUND.	BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION.	EXPENDITURES.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.
1797	27,000		27,000	1797	5,964 26
1798	10,000		10,000	1798	6,084 40
1799	11,519	5,791 41	5,789 59	1799	12,769 93
1800	4,000		4,000	1800	11,910 94
1801	28,200		28,200	1801	17,723 27
1802	42,496 90		42,496 90	1802	18,586 36
1803	29,743	500	29,243	1803	18,691 74
1804	55,900	13,450 50	42,449 50	1804	27,438 95
1805	96,400	725 20	95,674 80	1805	69,187 62
1806	146,400	2,942 17	143,457 83	1806	108,895 02
1807	79,580	3,494 18	76,085 82	1807	98,115 59
1808	60,874	2,345 04	58,528 96	1808	73,229 39
1809	34,640	29,711 28	4,928 72	1809	52,963 01
1810	36,400	704 66	35,695 34	1810	54,356 99
1811	146,900	363 30	146,536 70	1811	85,931 49
1812	58,020	401 10	57,618 90	1812	46,491 71

1813	70,569	13,793	91	56,766	09	1813	38,370	61
1814	67,000	25,038	69	41,961	31	1814	33,776	94
1815	39,700	26,174	70	13,525	30	1815	47,083	98
1816	175,700	150		175,550		1816	113,099	47
1817	228,266	125		228,141	32	1817	232,408	43
1818	177,541			177,541		1818	175,034	51
1819	175,300			175,300		1819	237,418	49
							1,585,223	10
Balance unexpended on the 31st December, 1819.							91,265	98
							\$1,676,489	08
							\$1,676,489	08

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 8, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

SCHEDULE in relation to the sales of Public Lands, before the Land Offices were opened.

YEARS.	TO WHOM SOLD.	ACRES.	LANDS REVERTED.		TOTAL FROM SALES.	
			Acres.	Amount.	Dollars.	Cts.
1787	Sundry persons at vendue in the city of New York	72,974	85,457	\$ 29,782 65	117,108	22
	Ohio Company	964,985	.	.	500,000	
1778	John Cleves Symmes	248,540	.	.	70,455	38
1789	Commonwealth of Pennsylv.	202,187	.	.	151,640	25
1796	Sales at Pittsburg and Phila.	48,566	.	.	105,040	26
		1,536,552			944,244	11

{ Specie or
Public Debt.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's office, November 8, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

D.

STATEMENT of the amount of Sales of Public Lands (from the opening of the Land Offices, to the 30th of September, 1819) the amount of Forfeitures, the sums paid by Purchasers, and the sums due from Purchasers and from Receivers on that day: Pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, dated 3d of April, 1820.

OFFICES.	AMOUNT OF SALES.	AMOUNT OF FORFEITURES.	SUMS PAID BY PURCHASERS.	BALANCE DUE, SEPT. 30, 1819.	
				FROM PURCHASERS.	FROM RECEIVERS.
	dolla. cts.	dolla. cts.	dolla. cts.	dolla. cts.	dolla. cts.
Marietta,	354,770 88	4,096 96½	235,825 80	118,845 99½	17,776 85
Chillicothe,	2,196,140 09	45,275 85½	1,905,028 52	274,275 58	35,041 77
Steubenville,	3,097,996 79	45,568 66	2,735,254 69½	299,036 13	5,173 17
Cincinnati,	5,769,685 06½	130,756 20½	4,537,783 55½	1,211,761 91	50,253 11
Zanesville,	1,793,695 79	17,133 06½	1,334,866 70½	459,142 24	
Vincennes,	2,861,321 20½	21,356 07½	1,355,135 56½	1,469,500 69	1,076 23½
Jefferson,	2,456,178 09	11,941 75	1,410,090 51½	1,214,962 22	4,629 56
Canton or Wooster,	2,001,370 91	4,843 88½	1,384,287 23½	618,595 23½	34,794 38½
Shawneetown,	1,123,897 67	4,631 17	371,118 82½	781,601 46½	4,196 93½
Kaskaskia,	814,054 80	1,680 96	236,282 45	529,788 33½	46,876 49½
Edwardsville,	793,531 85	2,021 58	241,127 44	556,145 08	51,380 11
Detroit,	67,118 86	359 95	21,780 68	114,768 96	5,389 14
Franklin,	1,894,905 69	12,273 56	527,107 48	1,380,071 77	39,818 77

Carried forward,

[0]

Statement D.—Continued.

OFFICER.	AMOUNT OF SALES.		AMOUNT OF FORFEITURES.		SUMS PAID BY PURCHASERS.		BALANCE DUE, SEPT. 30, 1819.	
	dolls.	cts.	dolls.	cts.	dolls.	cts.	dolls.	cts.
Brought forward,								
St. Louis,	1,141,840	65½	4,892	78	306,433	53½	839,799	87½
West of Pearl River, . .	2,343,987	58	51,141	89	1,047,431	43	1,298,091	40
East of Pearl River, . .	9,266,076	04½	7,500	43½	832,768	82½	1,439,200	17½
Huntsville,	8,434,691	32½	26,646	26½	2,519,665	18	5,936,360	62½
Cahaba,	4,614,794	54½	21,107	60	1,177,192	19	3,458,709	95½
	44,054,452	83½	412,678	64½	22,229,180	63½	22,000,657	64
							678,382	19½

JOSIAH MEIGS.

General Land Office, October, 1820.

NOTE.—There were sales prior to the opening of the Land Office, viz.
 The Triangle on Lake Erie,
 In Ohio, sold at New York, in 1787, Acres, 202.187
 at Pittsburg, in 1796, 72,974
 at Philadelphia, in 1796, 43,446
 to Ohio Company, in 1792, 5,120
 to J. C. Symmes, in 1792, 964,285
 Acres, 1,586.552

E.

ESTIMATE of the number of Acres of Public Lands which have been Surveyed, the number Sold, and the number which remained Unsold on the 30th September, 1819, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, dated 3d of April, 1820.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED.	NUMBER OF ACRES SOLD.
Marietta - - - - -	576,000	156,035
Chillicothe - - - - -	2,128,480	1,020,630
Steubenville - - - - -	1,935,300	1,446,618
Cincinnati - - - - -	3,709,440	2,733,688
Zanesville - - - - -	1,504,880	886,295
Wooster - - - - -	1,244,160	889,514
Delaware - - - - -	852,480	none
Piqua - - - - -	621,200	none
Vincennes - - - - -	5,532,500	1,386,771
Jeffersonville - - - - -	2,862,920	1,218,757
Terre Haute - - - - -	761,600	none
Brookville - - - - -	769,000	none
Shawneetown - - - - -	3,018,240	562,296
Kaskaskia - - - - -	2,188,800	407,027
Edwardsville - - - - -	2,625,960	394,750
Palestine - - - - -	391,680	none
Wendalia - - - - -	1,105,920	none
Detroit - - - - -	2,073,600	58,450
St. Louis - - - - -	6,777,760	470,990
Franklin - - - - -	2,801,600	662,434
West of Pearl River - - - - -	3,787,840	1,124,286
East of Pearl River - - - - -	5,226,120	951,131
Ants ville - - - - -	5,460,480	1,427,407
ahaba - - - - -	3,896,760	1,268,319
Tuscaloosa - - - - -	8,525,120	none
Conecuh - - - - -	69,120	none
Opelousas - - - - -	1,428,480	none
New Orleans - - - - -	532,240	none
Cape Girardeau - - - - -	1,405,440	none
Arkansas - - - - -	1,359,360	none
Davidsonville, Lawrence Co. - - - - -	none for sale	none
In Ohio prior to the year 1797 - - - - -	1,536,552	1,536,552
Surveyed - - - - -	72,805,092	18,601,930
Sold - - - - -	18,601,930	
Unsold - - - - -	54,203,162*	

* But subject to various private claims and reservations for schools, &c.

E.—Continued.

ESTIMATE of Lands Surveyed for Military Bounties.

	SURVEYED.	REMAINING UNLOCATED.	
In Ohio for bounties to soldiers of the Revolution	1,386,000	87,530	
In Illinois do do late war	5,760,000	2,411,690	The lots being too large or too small, or otherwise unfit for bounties.
In Missouri do do	837,700	248,440	
In Arkansas do do	4,337,600	the whole	

NOTE.—The estimate of lands surveyed, includes all surveys received to this day.
do of lands sold, includes all sold up to 30th September, 1819.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, October 15, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

ESTIMATE of the quantity of Land that has been purchased from the Indians.

Date of the Treaties.	With what Tribe made.	Estimate of the amount in acres.	Page in the Land Laws.	Remarks.
Fort Stanwix, 22d October, 1784 Greenville, 3d August, 1795 Fort Industry, 4th July, 1805 Detroit, 17th Nov. 1807 Brownstown, 25th Nov. 1808 Fort Wayne, 7th June, 1808	Six Nations Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, &c. Wyandots, Ottowas, Chippewas, &c. do do do do Delawares, Shawanoes, Pottawatomies, Eel River, Weas, &c. Eel River, Wyandots, &c. Kaskaskias	11,808,400 1,030,400 2,862,400 2,038,400 8,911,850	55 56 59 60 63 63 64 64	Triangle, sold in Pennsylvania, 202,187 acres; added at foot hereof. The quantity, after deducting part of Connecticut Reserve, and Virginia military lands. Cession for a road, included in a subsequent cession. Right given to the United States of locating land on the roads leading from Vincennes to Kaskaskia and Clarksville, (included in subsequent cessions.)

ESTIMATE--Continued.

Date of the Treaties.	With what Tribe made.	Estimate of the amount in acres.	Page in the Land Laws.	Remarks.
Vincennes, 18th August, 1804	Delawares, } Piankeshaws }	1,984,380	66, 67	Reserving the right of locating a tract of two miles square, or 1280 acres, the fee of which is to remain with them forever. The part ceded by the 9th article confirmed by the Kickapoos, 9th December, 1809.
27th do do	Delawares, Pottawamies, Miami- River, and Weas.	1,572,480	67	
Grouseland, 21st August, 1805	Piankeshaws	2,206,140	69	
Vincennes, 30th Dec. 1805	Delawares, Pottawamies, Miami- Kickapoos	3,257,600 139,940	69 71	
Fort Wayne, 30th Sept. 1809	Weas and Kickapoos	}	71	Confirm former cessions.
Vincennes, 9th Dec. 1809	do do			Cessions to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation to the British, French, or Spanish governments, within the limits of the United States or their territories.
Fort Harrison, 4th June, 1816	Winnebagoes		72	
St. Mary's, 2d Oct. 1818				
St. Louis, 3d June, 1816				

They relinquish all claim to cession by the Sacs and Foxes, 3d November, 1804.

Confirm all cession of lands made by their tribes to the British, French, and Spanish, governments, within the limits of the United States or their territories.

Cede all lands north of Duck river, &c. This cession is wholly in the state of Tennessee.

Cession for a road from Tellico to Tombigby.

The residue of the cession is within the state of Tennessee.

Elucidation of the treaty entered into at Washington, 7th Jan. 1806.

Line established between Cherokees and Creeks, privilege for roads.

Boundary lines within which they are allowed to live and hunt on. Permission to open a road.

72

1,274,380

73

9,993,520

74

.

74

.

75

.

76

1,309,000

77

.

78

.

79

1,395,200

79

.

80

.

St. Louis, 24th Aug. 1818
By 2d article they cede
mouth of Uniconsin

St. Louis,

3d Nov. 1804

St. Louis,

1st June, 1816

Sacs and Foxes

Sioux

Tellico,

25th Oct. 1805

Cherokees

Tellico,

27th Oct. 1805

Washington,

7th Jan. 1806

Cherokees

Chickasaw Old Fields,

11th Sept. 1807

Cherokees

Washington,

22d March, 1806

Cherokees

Turkeytown,

4th Oct. 1816

Cherokees

Hopewell,

10th June, 1786

Chickasaws

Chickasaw Bluffs,

24th Oct. 1801

Chickasaws

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Date of the Treaties.	With what Tribe made.	Estimate of the amount in acres.	Page in the Land Laws.	Remarks.
Chickasaw Country, 23d July, 1805	Chickasaws	345,600	80	The residue of the cession in the state of Tennessee.
Chickasaw Council House, 20th Sep. 1816	Chickasaws	.	81	They cede all their right or title to lands north of Tennessee river, and relinquish all claim to territory on the south side of said river, and east of a line commencing at Caney creek, &c.
Hopewell, 3d Jan. 1786	Choctaws	.	83	Boundary of lands for the Choctaws to live and hunt on.
Fort Adams, 17th Dec. 1801	Choctaws	2,641,920	83	
Fort Confederation, 17th Oct. 1802	Choctaws	353,760	84	
Mount Dexter, 16th Nov. 1805	Choctaws	4,142,720	85	
Choctaw Trading Ho. 24th Oct. 1816	Choctaws	.	86	They cede all their land on the east side of Tombigby from the Chickasaw boundary to the northern line of the cession from the Choctaws, at

Fort Jackson, 9th August, 1814	Creeks . . .	14,284,800	87	Mount Dexter. (This land is included in the cession from the Creeks, by treaty, at Fort Jackson.) The residue of the cession lies within the state of Georgia.
Fort Clark, 10th Nov. 1808	Great & Little Osage	50,269,440	88	
Foot of the Rapids, #29th Sept. 1817	Wyandots . . .	4,377,600	1	
#By article 2d	Pottawatamies, Ottowas, & Chippewas .	430,080	2	Here follows a great many stipulations and grants to particular tribes. Reservations and grants.
St. Mary's, 17th Sept. 1818	Wyandots, Senecas, Shawanees & Ottowas .	.	17	
St. Mary's, 2d Oct. 1818	Pottawatamies .	1,109,760	21	
St. Mary's, 3d Oct. 1818	Delawares	They cede all claim to lands in Indiana. The United States provide a country for them on the west side of the Mississippi.
St. Mary's, 6th Oct. 1818	Miamies . . .	5,867,520	26	
St. Mary's, 20th Sept. 1818	Wyandots	31	Cede two tracts of land in Michigan formerly reserved to them; a conditional reserve in lieu thereof.
St. Mary's, 2d Oct. 1818	Weas	33	They cede to the United States all the lands claimed and owned by them within the limits of the states of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, subject to certain reservations.
Edwardsville, 25th Sept. 1818	Peorias, &c. . .	6,865,280	35	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Date of the Treaties.	With what Tribe made.	Estimate of the amount in acres	Page in the Land Laws.	Remarks.
St. Louis, 24th Aug. 1818	Quapaws	30,690,560	39	The part north of Arkansas was ceded by the Osages by treaty at Fort Clark, 10th November, 1808; they also cede <i>all their claim</i> to lands east of the Mississippi.
St. Louis, 25th Sept. 1818	Great & Little Osages	7,392,000	51	
Treaty Ground East of Old Town, 19th Oct. 1818	Chickasaws	.	54	This cession is partly in the state of Tennessee, and partly in Kentucky.
Washington, 27th Feb. 1819	Cherokees	566,400	89	The residue of this cession is in the state of Tennessee and Georgia.
St. Louis, 30th March, 1817	Menomenees	.	1 s. 15 Con. 129	They confirm to the United States all and every cession made by their tribe to the British, French, and Spanish, governments, within the limits of the United States.
Cherokee Agency, 8th July, 1817	Cherokees	.	135	Cession of lands in the state of Georgia for lands on the Arkansas river.
Creek Agency, 23d Jan. 1818	Creeks	.	142	Cession of two tracts of land in the state of Georgia.

Saginaw,
24th Sept. 1819
Fort Harrison,
30th Aug. 1819

Chippewa	1 s. 16 Con. 119	Subject to several reservations.
Kickapoos of Vermilion	124	They also cede all their lands on the Wabash river or any of its waters.
	4,321,280	
	3,173,120	
	191,776,349	
	202,187	Triangle, sold in Pennsylvania, omitted, see first item hereof.
	191,978,536	
	ACRES.	

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

October 15, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

[9]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING HIS

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 4, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,*December 1, 1820.*

SIR : I have the honor to enclose a report, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1817, amounted to - - - - \$24,365,227 34

Viz.

Customs, (see statement A.)	-	17,524,775	15
Internal duties,	-	2,676,882	77
Direct tax,	-	1,833,737	04
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock	-	2,015,977	00
Postage and other incidental receipts	-	513,855	38

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1818, amounted to - - - - \$26,095,200 65

Viz.

Customs, (see statement A.)	-	21,328,451	48
Arrears of internal duties,	-	947,946	33
Arrears of direct tax,	-	263,926	01
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	-	2,464,527	90
Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts,	-	590,348	93

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819, amounted to - - - - \$17,116,702 96

Viz.

Customs, see statement A,	-	\$17,116,702	96
Arrears of internal duties, see statement B,	-	227,444	01
Arrears of direct tax, see statement B,	-	80,850	61
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	-	3,274,422	78
Postage and other incidental receipts	-	61,230	33
First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on stock in that Bank	-	675,000	00

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the three first quarters of the pre-

sent year, exceeds \$13,240,000; and the sales of the public lands during the two first quarters of the year, exceed \$1,240,000.

The payments into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, are esti-

imated to amount to - 16,819,637 49

Viz.

Customs - 12,378,513 12

Public lands, exclusive
of Mississippi stock 1,124,645 32

Arrears of internal du-
ties and direct tax 104,769 20

Incidental receipts 579,749 14

Moneys received from
loans - 2,545,431 47

Repayments - 86,529 24

And the payments into the Treasury,
during the fourth quarter of the year,
from the same sources, are estimat-
ed at - - -

3,430,000 00

Making the total amount, estimated to be received
into the Treasury during the year 1820 -

20,249,637 49

Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the
first day of January last, amounting to - -

2,076,607 14

Make the aggregate amount of - - - 22,326,244 63

The application of this sum, for the year 1820, is estimated as fol-
lows, viz.

To the 30th of September, the pay-
ments have amounted to -

16,908,413 80

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and
miscellaneous expenses 2,078,573 25

Military service, in-
cluding fortifications,
ordnance, Indian depart-
ment, revolutionary and
military pensions, arm-
ing the militia, and ar-
rearages prior to 1st of
January, 1817 - 6,043,068 00

Naval service, includ-
ing the permanent ap-
propriation for the in-
crease of the navy 2,946,762 00

Public debt, includ-
ing \$1,142,879 55, for

the redemption of the
Mississippi certificates 5,840,010 55

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to

8,056,000 00

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses	450,000
Military service	1,900,000
Naval service	806,000
Public debt, to the 1st of January, 1821	4,900,000

Making the aggregate amount of	24,964,413 80
--------------------------------	---------------

And leaving, on the 1st of January, 1821, a balance against the Treasury, estimated at	2,638,169 17
--	--------------

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt, which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1819, as appears by statement 1, amounted to

23,668,254 71

And that contracted subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1819, as appears by same statement, amounted to

68,060,336 29

Making the aggregate amount of	91,728,591 00
--------------------------------	---------------

Which sum agrees with the amount as stated in the last annual report, as unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1819, excepting the sum of \$63 49, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year there was added to the above sum for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, the following sums, viz.

In 6 per cent. stock,	4,152 18
-----------------------	----------

In 7 per cent. stock,	10,525 00
-----------------------	-----------

14,677 18

Making,	91,743,268 18
---------	---------------

From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent. stock, reimbursed on the 21st October, 1819,

2,601,871 14

And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of October, 1819, and 1st of January, 1820,

242,063 47

2,843,934 61

Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1820, as per statement 2,

88,899,833 57

From the 1st of January, to the 30th of September inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes and issuing 3 per cent. stock, for interest on the old registered debt, added to the public debt, as appears by statement 3, the amount of - 34,550 19

And by the loan authorized by act of May 15, 1820, - - - 2,545,431 47

2,579,981 66

Making - - - - - 91,479,315 23

From which deduct the amount of stock purchased, during that period, as per statement 3, - - - 40 34

And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, - - - - - 253,752 78

853,793 12

Making, on the 1st of October, 1820, as appears by statement 3, the sum of - - - 91,225,522 11

To which, add, in the fourth quarter of 1820, on account of the loan of May 15, 1820, - - - 454,567 66

Making - - - - - 91,680,089 77

There will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred stock, on the 1st of January, 1821, - - - 249,444 16

Since the 30th of September last, the residue of the Louisiana stock has become redeemable, amounting to 2,216,408 78

2,465,852 94

Which, if discharged before the 1st day of January, 1821, will leave the public debt unredeemed on that day, as estimated, - - - 89,214,236 83

The Treasury notes yet in circulation are estimated, as appears by statement 5, at - - - 27,656 00

The whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress, for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands, as appears by statement 6, amount to 4,282,151 12

Of which there has been received at the General Land Office - 2,439,308 31

And there was paid at the Treasury 66 per cent. on \$1,731,635 69 - 1,142,879 55

3,582,187 86

Leaving outstanding, on the 30th September, 1820, - 699,963 26

3. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1821.

In forming an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the year 1821, the amount of revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; the sum due for public land; the ability and disposition of the community to purchase, and especially the quantity and quality of land intended to be exposed at public auction in the course of the year, present the data upon which the calculations must be made. As a portion of the duties which accrue in the fourth quarter of the present year, and in the first and second of the next, forms a part of the receipts into the Treasury for the latter year, the amount received will exceed or fall short of the estimate by the difference between the duties which actually accrue in those quarters, and are payable within the year, and the amount at which they had been estimated.

The receipts into the Treasury may, also, considerably exceed or fall short of the sum estimated, in consequence of the issue of a greater or less amount of debentures payable during the year 1821, than had been estimated.

The degree of punctuality with which the revenue bonds are discharged, upon which the estimate is formed, must necessarily affect the amount that will be received into the Treasury.

If the accruing revenue of the present and two succeeding quarters should exceed that of the corresponding quarters of the present and last year; if the amount of debentures which may be issued and made payable, so as to affect the receipts of the year, should be less than that of preceding years, since the peace, compared with the gross amount of duties secured within those years respectively; and if greater punctuality in the payment of revenue bonds now outstanding should be observed than during the last mentioned period, the receipts from the customs will exceed the estimates now presented; and they will fall short of it should all those contingencies be unfavorable, as has been the case during the present year.

The revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last, are estimated at 18,770,000 dollars; of this sum 3,130,000 dollars are in suit; of which about 1,250,000 dollars will not be collected on account of the insolvency of the debtors; leaving the amount of bonds outstanding, upon which collections are to be made, estimated at 17,520,000 dollars. The amount of duties secured during the 1st, 2d, and 3d, quarters of the year 1820, is estimated at 13,350,000 dollars; and that of the whole year may be estimated at 16,500,000 dollars. The amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September, and payable during the year 1821, is estimated at \$1,162,114 16, which is subject to be increased by the amount issued in the present quarter, and during the whole of the ensuing year chargeable upon the revenue of that year. The annual average amount of debentures, bounties, and allowances, and expenses of collection, chargeable upon the revenue, has been ascertained to be nearly equal to 15

per cent. of the annual average amount of the duties upon imports and tonnage, which accrued from the year 1815 to the year 1819, inclusive.

If this proportion be applied to the revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; and if the receipts from the tonnage of vessels, and upon duties, secured during the present and the two succeeding quarters, are assumed to be equal to any deficiency resulting from the want of punctuality in the discharge of the outstanding bonds; the receipts into the Treasury, for the year 1821, from this source of revenue, may be estimated at \$14,000,000.

The receipts into the Treasury, from the public land, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at 1,124,645 32, and those of the entire year will probably not much exceed 1,600,000. The receipts from that source, during the year 1821, will probably not exceed those of the present year, if no incentive to greater punctuality, or inducement to make prompt payments, should be presented to the public debtors, in the course of the present session of Congress.

The balances of internal duties and direct tax, still outstanding, are so considerable as to justify an estimate of some extent, in calculating the receipts of the ensuing year, if the difficulty of enforcing payment, in those states where the largest amount is due, were not known to be great. Under these circumstances, the receipts from that source, for the ensuing year, are estimated at \$100,000.

According to the foregoing data, the receipts into the Treasury, for the ensuing year, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	-	-	14,000,000
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock	-	-	1,600,000
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts	-	-	100,000
Third instalment from the Bank of the United States	-	-	500,000
Bank dividends, which may accrue during the year, estimated at five per cent.	-	-	350,000
Making the aggregate amount of	-	-	16,550,000 00

The appropriations for the same period are estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	1,769,850 04
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military pensions, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	4,585,352 61
Naval department	2,420,594 56

Making an aggregate of

\$8,775,797 21

But, to determine the amount of the charge upon the Treasury, for the service of that year, the following additions must be made, viz :

1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, the sum of \$1,500,000; being an amount of appropriations, of the present and preceding years, unexpended, and which may be expended during the year 1821, and the sum of \$5,477,770 76, payable on account of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal, of the public debt during that year.

2d. The unexpended balances of appropriations for the War Department, under the different heads already enumerated, and which have been deducted from the estimates, or not included in them, (as in the case of revolutionary pensions, because the balance of that appropriation is estimated to be equal to the expenditure on that object, during the ensuing year) amounting together to \$2,507,267 63.

The annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars, for arming the militia; and the Indian annuities, not embraced by the estimates, amounting to 152,575 dollars.

3d. The annual appropriation of 1,000,000 dollars, for the gradual increase of the navy, which will expire in the year 1823; and an unexpended balance on the same account, which may be expended in 1821, of 1,750,000 dollars.

According to the foregoing data, the expenditure of the year 1821, and which is chargeable upon the Treasury during that year, may be estimated as follows :

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	3,269,850 04
Public debt, - - - -	5,477,777 76
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817, and arming the militia, and Indian annuities, -	7,445,195 24
Navy department, including the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, for the gradual increase of the navy, - - -	5,170,594 56
Making an aggregate charge upon the Treasury for the year 1821 of	21,363,417 60
To which add the balance against the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1821, - - - -	2,638,169 17

Making, - - - - - 24,001,586 77

Leaving a balance of 87,451,586 77, beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made.

To determine whether a deficiency to this, or any other amount, will occur in succeeding years, is extremely difficult. The data furnished by the fiscal operations of the government since the peace, must be principally relied upon, in making the calculations necessary to arrive at any general result upon the subject.

It has been ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued from imports and tonnage from the year 1815, to 1819, inclusive, has amounted to \$120,260,052 46. If this be divided by the number of years in which it accrued, the result will be an annual average revenue of 24,052,000 dollars. But the revenue which accrued in 1815, greatly exceeded, not only that of any year previous to the war, but that of any year since that epoch. It is also admitted, that the quantity of produce on hand at the close of the war, especially of cotton and tobacco, considerably exceeded the amount of the crop of those articles made during the preceding year. The ability of the community, therefore, to purchase an increased amount of foreign articles in the year 1815, exceeded, in a corresponding degree, that of subsequent years. It has also been ascertained that the importation of foreign articles during the present year has been considerably less than in any year since the peace. To form an estimate of the average annual revenue, which may accrue from imports and tonnage during the next four years, that will approximate towards accuracy, it will be necessary to embrace in the calculation the revenue which accrued from the year 1814 to 1819, inclusive, amounting to \$124,510,414 05, and that which shall have accrued in the year 1820, estimated at 14,000,000 dollars, making the aggregate sum of \$138,510,414 05, which gives the sum of 19,787,202 dollars, as the annual average revenue for those seven years.

Other views, derived from the fiscal operations of the government, will be found to accord with this result. The average product of the duties upon imports and tonnage which accrued from the year 1801 to 1807, inclusive, may be stated at 13,640,000 dollars, and that which accrued from the former period to 1813 inclusive, amounted to the annual sum of 11,570,000. The increase of population in the United States has been estimated at 34 per cent. in ten years. If the increase of consumption has corresponded with that of population, the revenue of the year 1820, according to the result furnished by the first seven years, would exceed 20,000,000 dollars; and would fall but little short of 17,000,000 dollars, according to the data furnished by the whole period. During the former period, the principal states of Europe were involved in wars, which not only gave to our shipping the principal part of the carrying trade, but created an unusual demand for every article of exportation, and greatly enhanced their value. Any estimate founded upon the average revenue of those years, the duties upon imports remaining the same, would most probably not be realized; but, as these duties were considerably increased in 1816, the objections to such an estimate are in some degree diminished. From the year 1808 to 1813 inclusive, the United States were engaged in a state of commercial or actual warfare. The disadvantages to which their commerce was subjected by that warfare, more than counterbalanced the peculiar advantages it enjoyed in the seven years immediately preceding. An estimate for the next four years, founded upon an average of the whole term, would more probably fall short of, than exceed, the

sums which would be received into the Treasury, notwithstanding the duties were higher during two years of that term, than at present.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807, new interests have arisen, which claim a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial, household manufactures have existed in every part of the United States. The mechanical arts, those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist, though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the United States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved. Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that the failure, on our part, to receive from foreign nations the accustomed supply of those articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will lose something of the value which they would otherwise have commanded, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandize shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country when commodities, which will command a profit, can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact, that cotton, woollen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, 17,000,000 dollars of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and 20,000,000 dollars as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the last and present years, furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusion. The customs produced in 1815 a nett revenue of \$36,306,022 51, in 1816, \$27,484,100 36, and, in 1817, \$17,524,775 15. This last year was considered, at the time, as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818, the nett revenue from the customs amounted to \$21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded, until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandize. The resources of individuals had been, by these seductions, in a great degree anticipated, during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles, which occurred about

the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented, in a great degree, further purchases, but rendered the discharge of engagements previously contracted, impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community reacted upon the venders of every species of merchandize, whether foreign or domestic; who, without thoroughly investigating the cause of their distress, have sought for relief in measures calculated rather to aggravate, than alleviate, the public embarrassment. The issue and payment of a larger amount of debentures, in the present year, in proportion to the exportations of the last; the increased amount of specie, and diminished amount of foreign merchandize imported during the present year; and, the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, show, that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them, for consumption.

It has been stated, that the receipts from the public land, during the year 1821, cannot be estimated at more than \$1,600,000, unless some greater incentive to punctuality, or inducements to make prompt payments, should be offered, by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of Congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 200 to 125 cents per acre, furnishes, it is respectfully conceived, equitable ground for legislative interference, in favor of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system, the price could be reduced to 164 cents per acre, by prompt payment. If the act, establishing credit, had fixed the minimum price at 164 cents, instead of 125 cents, no equitable ground for legislative interference could exist. It is not contended, that the vender of an article, under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser, by subsequently selling the same article to others, at a lower rate. But, if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold, as to enable him, for an indefinite time, to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the national domain will, for ages, enable the government to determine the price of unimproved lands, similarly situated. It is admitted, that the government has been induced to adopt this measure, by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these, was the necessity of preventing the further increase of a debt, then about \$22,000,000, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution, by an act of grace, founded upon equitable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined, in its operation, to the debtors of the government for public lands; and, should affect them only to the extent of the debt which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes, not convertible in-

to specie, and to which the government, from necessity, for some time gave currency, and the high price which every description of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction, at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances, the first payment which the government has received, could not be obtained by the purchaser, if he were able to convey the land in fee simple. The propriety of legislative interference, to change the relations between debtor and creditor, for the benefit of either, may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an upright and benevolent creditor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor, voluntarily, which he might resist as an act of power. Such, it is respectfully conceived, is the situation of the government, in relation to the purchasers of public land, who, in a moment of infatuation, have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which will never be paid. In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief, to some extent, is not granted.

In conformity with the foregoing views, the following propositions for the relief of the purchasers of public land, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the Treasury, in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted.

1. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal sub-division of his purchase; and, that the payments made upon the part abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case, to involve any repayment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases, the part retained, to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.
2. The difference between the former and present minimum price for cash payment being equal to 23.78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed, that, on payment of the whole purchase money, for any tract of land, on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of twenty-five per cent shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States, in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still further increase the receipts into the Treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.
3. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall not avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments, without interest; provided that such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days, in each successive year, upon which the purchases were respectively made; any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of sale.

If these, or analogous, provisions, should be adopted, the payments from the public land, during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source acquire, in future years, a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assumed that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum, between seventeen and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	-	-	-	18,500,000
Public lands	-	-	-	2,500,000
Bank dividends, at six per cent.	-	-	-	420,000
Incidental receipts	-	-	-	80,000

Making an aggregate of - 21,500,000

But, if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated, for the next four years, at the average sum of \$17,000,000, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to 20,000,000 dollars.

The annual expenditure, for the same period, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	2,000,000
Public debt	- 5,477,000
War Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817	- 5,850,000
Naval Department, including \$1,000,000 for the permanent increase of the navy	3,420,000

Making the aggregate amount of \$16,747,000

The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt, and providing for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock, has not, in this estimate, been considered as a charge upon the Treasury, before the year 1825; as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for 1821, but is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensable expenditure, during that period, 3,253,000 dollars.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure of the government, after that year, including the entire appropriation for the public debt, is estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	- \$2,000,000
Public debt	- 10,000,000

Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of

January, 1817 - - - - 5,850,000

Naval Department - - - - 2,420,000

Making the aggregate amount of - - - - 20,270,000
which, after the year 1824, would leave an annual deficit of \$270,000.

If this sum should not be met by the annual increase of revenue, resulting from the increase of population during these and succeeding years, and the increased consumption of foreign articles resulting therefrom, it may be supplied by a corresponding reduction in those items of expenditure which depend absolutely upon the will of the legislature, unconnected with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency, in several of the states of the Union, furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxation, at this time. The obligation of the government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, centered in those cities. The Bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposit of specie. The effect of these causes, combined, has been, the exclusion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the seat of government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices. In several of those states there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those states, what will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper, which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie, or in the notes of the Bank of the United States, will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended, so as to make the bills of all the offices of the Bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be, to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in this District, a local currency, which will enter and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government. This measure

will also place the state institutions, to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation, in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted, that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited, and that a duty upon domestic spirits, equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans, to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1821, will be indispensable.

Of the sum of \$3,000,000, authorized by the act of the 15th of May last, to be raised by loan, \$2,000,000 have been obtained at a premium of two per cent. upon stock bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of government; and \$1,000,000 at par, upon stock bearing interest, at the rate of five per cent., redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1832. There is no just reason to doubt, that any sum, which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable; but, as it is probable, that the surplus of the revenue, after satisfying all demands upon the Treasury, authorized by existing laws, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821, it is respectfully submitted, that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, from the Bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at a rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1820.

A.

A STATEMENT shewing the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances; and of expenses of collection; during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Years.	Duties on •			Debentures Issued.	Bounties & allowances.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett Revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports, &c.					
1817	21,995,642 12	223,005 45	12,608 00	3,937,323 35	124,346 41	18,269,585 81	744,810 66	17,524,775 15
1818	25,798,490 79	260,878 81	14,030 00	3,343,938 08	154,587 89	22,574,873 63	746,422 15	21,828,451 48
1819	21,228,683 28	131,217 51	8,640 00	3,301,812 42	167,100 01	17,899,628 36	782,925 40	17,116,702 96

A.—Continued.

A Statement shewing the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade, during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

Years.	American Tonnage in Foreign Trade.	Foreign Tonnage in Foreign Trade.	Total amount of Tonnage.	Proportion of Foreign Tonnage to the whole amount of Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States.
1817	780,136	212,420	992,556	24.4 to 100
1818	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to 100
1819	783,579	85,554	869,133	9.8 to 100

A—Continued.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1819, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

1,679,284	Dollars	at 7½ per cent.	125,946	28
13,971,593	"	at 15 "	2,095,738	95
5,979,736	"	at 20 "	1,195,947	23
16,355,698	"	at 25 "	4,088,924	43
11,215	"	at 27½ "	3,084	12
1,882,399	"	at 30 "	564,719	79
5,542	"	at 32½ "	1,801	05
<hr/>				
39,885,467			8,076,161	85

1. Wines,	1,255,266 galls. at 40.37		
	cents average	506,836	60
2. Spirits,	4,477,628 galls. at 43.75		
	cents average	1,959,125	12
Molasses,	11,910,729 galls. at 5 cts.		
	average - -	595,536	45
3. Teas,	5,480,884 lbs. at 31.70		
	cents average -	1,737,450	09
Coffee,	20,825,869 lbs. at 5 cents		
	average - -	1,041,293	45
4. Sugar	71,665,401 lbs. at 3.04		
	cents average -	2,181,703	29
5. Salt,	2,975,862 bushels, at 20		
	cents average -	595,172	40
6. All other articles	- - -	1,014,621	29
<hr/>			
			9,631,738 60
<hr/>			
Dollars,			17,707,900 54

Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,

-	-	-	-	112,992	25
<hr/>					
Dollars,			17,594,908	29	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		17,594,908 29
2½ per cent. retained on drawback,	92,711 77	
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	50,505 22	
Interest and storage,	- - 21,645 57	
		164,862 56
Nett amount of duties on merchandise, Dolls.		17,759,770 85
Duties on tonnage,	- - 109,782 95	
Light money,	- - 21,434 56	
		131,217 51
Passports and clearances,	- - - - 8,640 00	
Gross Revenue, per statement A, Dolls.		17,899,628 36
Deduct expenses of collection,	- - - 782,925 40	
Nett Revenue, - - - Dolls.		17,116,702 96

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. WINES.

Madeira	- -	188,267 galls. a	100 cts.	188,267 00
Burgundy	- -	5,797	100	5,797 00
Claret, &c. in bottles		21,761	70	15,232 70
do do		23,503	30	7,050 90
Sherry and St. Lucar		21,468	60	12,880 80
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		128,494	50	64,247
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.		278,318	40	111,327 20
All other, in casks		138,853	25	34,713 25
do do		448,805	15	67,320 75
		1,255,266		\$506,836 60

2. SPIRITS.

From grain, 1st proof	483,032 galls. a	42 cts.	202,873 44
2d	- 42,377	45	19,066 5
4th	- 5,714	52	2,971 28
5th	- 5,907	60	3,544 20
Other	1st & 2d pr. 644,685	38	244,980 30
	3d - 1,623,434	42	681,842 28
	4th - 1,663,986	48	798,713 28
	5th - 6,237	57	3,555 9
Above	- - 2,256	70	1,579 20
	4,477,628		\$1,959,125 12

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

3. TEAS.

Bohea	-	-	261,700 pounds	a 12 cts.	31,404
Souchong, &c.	-	-	1,382,633	25	345,658 25
Imperial, &c.	-	-	235,089	50	117,544 50
Hyson & Young Hyson	-	-	1,958,067	40	783,226 80
Hyson Skin & other Gr.	-	-	1,646,231	28	460,944 68
			<u>5,483,720</u>		<u>1,738,778 23</u>
Deduct excess of exportation					
Young Hyson			2,836	56	1,588 16
			<u>5,480,884</u>		<u>1,737,190 7</u>
Extra duty on Teas, imported from other places than China	-	-	-	-	260 2
					<u>£1,737,450 9</u>

4. SUGAR.

Brown	-	-	68,491,275 pounds	a 3 cts.	2,054,738 25
White	-	-	3,174,126	4	126,965 04
			<u>71,665,401</u>		<u>£2,181,703 29</u>

5. SALT.

Imported, bushels	-	-	3,823,410	a 20 cts.	764,682
Exported	-	-	12,048		
Bounties and allowances, reduced into bushels,			835,500		
			<u>847,548</u>	„	<u>169,509 60</u>
			<u>2,975,862</u>		<u>£595,172 40</u>

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Duck, Russia	pieces	15,531	200	31,062
Ravens	"	13,051	125	16,313 75
Holland	"	1,555	250	3,887 50
Sheeting, Brown	"	3,861	160	6,177 60
White	"	175	250	437 50
Oil, Spermaceti	gallons	3	25	75
Whale	"	1,114	15	167 10
Olive	"	16,796	25	4,199
Cocoa	pounds	643,315	2	12,866 30
Chocolate	"	4,053	3	121 59
Sugar, Candy	"	3,206	12	384 72
Loaf	"	2,082	12	249 84
Other refined	"	956	10	95 60
Almonds	"	634,561	3	19,036 83
Fruits, Currants	"	167,488	3	5,024 64
Prunes and plums	"	323,401	3	9,702 03
Figs	"	319,671	3	9,590 13
Raisins, in jars & boxes	"	912,358	3	27,370 74
do all other	"	1,625,448	2	32,508 96
Candles, Tallow	"	4,186	3	125 58
Wax and sperm.	"	441	6	26 46
Cheese	"	79,423	9	7,148 07
Soap	"	144,888	3	4,346 64
Tallow	"	362,368	1	3,623 68
Beer, ale & porter, in bottles, galls.	"	136,671	15	20,500 65
in casks	"	15,552	10	1,555 20
Spices, Mace	pounds	7,232	100	7,232
Nutmegs	"	30,516	60	18,309 60
Cinnamon	"	4,338	25	1,084 50
Cloves	"	21,907	25	5,476 75
Pepper	"	591,442	8	47,315 36
Pimento	"	233,720	6	14,023 20
Cassia	"	250,871	6	15,052 26
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.	"	3,297	10	329 70
Snuff	"	55,292	12	6,635 04
Indigo	"	313,958	15	47,093 65
Gun Powder	"	10,515	8	841 20
Bristles	"	42,430	3	1,272 90
Glue	"	45,920	5	2,296
Paints, Ochre, dry	"	378,349	1	3,783 49

Amount carried forward,

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			
Paints, Ochre in oil pounds,	51,758	1½	776 37
White and red lead “	1,624,172	3	48,725 16
do “	25	2	50
Whiting & Paris white “	139,507	1	1,395 07
Lead, Pig, bar, and sheet “	770,742	1	7,707 42
Manufactures of “	1,112,179	2	22,243 48
Cordage, Cables and tarred “	14,430	3	432 90
Untarred and yarn “	48,637	4	1,945 48
Twine, packthread, &c. “	877,495	4	15,099 80
Copper, Rods and bolts “	71,859	4	2,874 36
Nails and spikes “	19,186	4	767 44
Wire, not above No. 18 “	297,032	5	14,851 60
Above No. 18 “	12,445	9	1,120 05
Tacks, &c. not exceeding 16 oz. per M. “	19,331	5	969 05
Exceeding 16 oz. pr. M. “	1,752	4	70 08
Nails, - - - “	364,563	4	14,582 52
Spikes, - - - “	165,026	3	4,950 78
Do - - - “	653	2	13 06
Anchors - - - “	205,370	2	4,107 40
Iron, Pig - - - cwt.	6,634	50	3,317 00
Castings - - - “	19,099	75	14,324 25
In bars & bolts, rolled “	51,290	150	76,935 00
Hammered “	324,832	75	243,624 00
Do “	111	45	49 95
Sheet, rod, and hoop “	18,315	250	45,787 50
Steel - - - “	8,461	100	8,461 00
Hemp - - - “	51,157	150	76,735 50
Alum - - - “	2,561	200	5,121 87
Copperas - - - “	21	100	21 00
Coal - - - bushels,	787,077	5	39,353 85
Fish, dried or smoked quintals,	586	100	586 00
Pickled, salmon barrels,	1,606	200	3,212 00
Mackarel “	1,169	150	1,753 50
All other “	283	100	283 00
Glass, black quart bottles groce,	13,184	144	18,984 96
Window, 8 by 10, 100 sq. ft.	5,576	250	13,940 00
10 by 12, “	2,993	275	8,231 75
above 10 by 12, “	3,842	325	12,486 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	-	-	
Boots - pairs,	1,569	150	2,353 50
Shoes and slippers, silk "	4,653	30	1,395 90
leather "	31,106	25	7,776 50
children's "	8,432	15	1,264 80
Cigars - M.	11,451	250	28,627 50
Playing cards - packs,	5,425	30	1,627 50
			1,146,137 36
Deduct exportation over importations, Cotton - -	131,482 71		
Nails - -	33 36		
		-	131,516 07
Dollars,	- - -	-	1,014,621 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 11, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(B)

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury, from Internal Duties and other objects, during the year 1819.

From arrears of Internal Duties, (New)	-	-	227,444 01
New Direct Tax	-	-	80,850 61
Old Internal Duties	2,149	62	
Old Direct Tax,	2,800	17	
From Postage of Letters,	-	71 32	
Fees on Letters Patent,	-	3,060 00	
Cents and half cents coined at the mint,	-	-	38,535 00
Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures,	2,120	89	
Nett proceeds of prizes captured by public armed vessels	-	8 52	
Sale of vessels on Lake Champlain,	7,601	00	
Surplus proceeds of property sold for Direct Tax 1815,	-	125 40	
Do. Do. 1816,	-	2,558 58	
Interest on balances due by Banks to the United States,	-	2,249 83	
			61,280 33
First instalment payable by the Bank of the United States,	-	-	500,000 00
Dividend on Stock in the Bank of the United States,	-	-	175,000 00
			<hr/>
			Dollars 1,044,574 95

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

(1.)

STATEMENT of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1819.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unre- deemed amount)	- - -	2,805,084	56
Three per cent. stock	- - -	13,295,915	44
Louisiana six per cent. stock	- - -	4,818,279	92
Six per cent. of 1796, do.	- - -	80,000	00
Exchange six per cent. do.	- - -	2,668,974	99
		<hr/>	23,668,254 71
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (loan of 11 millions)	- - -	6,187,006	84
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)	- - -	15,521,136	45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions)	- - -	6,836,232	39
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 25 and 3 millions)	- - -	13,011,437	63
Six per cent. stock of 1815, (loan of 18,452,800)	- - -	9,490,099	10
Treasury note six per cent. stock		1,419,125	61
Treasury note seven per cent. stock		8,595,298	27
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to bank United States)	- - -	7,000,000	00
		<hr/>	68,060,336 29
Amount, 1st October, 1819,	- - -	<hr/>	<hr/> <u>\$91,728,591 00</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(2.)

STATEMENT of the Debt of the United States, on the 1st Jan. 1820.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unre- deemed amount)	-	-	2,568,020	89
Three per cent. stock	-	-	13,295,915	44
Louisiana six per cent. do.	-	-	2,216,408	78
Six per cent. of 1796	-	-	80,000	00
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	-	-	2,668,974	99
				<hr/>
			20,824,320	19
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of 1 millions	-	-	6,187,006	84
Do of 1813, loan of 16 mils.	-	-	15,521,136	45
Do do do 7½ do	-	-	6,836,232	39
Do 1814, do 25 & 3 do	-	-	13,011,437	63
Do 1815, do	-	-	9,490,099	10
Treasury note six per cent. stock	-	-	1,424,471	79
Do seven do	-	-	8,604,629	27
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,)	-	-	7,000,000	00
				<hr/>
			68,075,013	47
				<hr/>
Amount, 1st January, 1820,			\$ 88,899,333	57
				<hr/>
Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1819	-	-	92,648,177	35
Add stock issued in 1819, viz:				
Three per cent.	-	-	304	68
Treasury note six per cent. stock,				
(see a.)	-	-	37,348	09
Do. seven pr. ct. do. (see b.)	-	-	13,160	00
				<hr/>
			50,812	77
				<hr/>
			\$ 92,698,990	12
Deduct stock purchased and reimbursed in 1819:				
Purchased, as per statement (4) accom- panying the report of 10th Dec. 1819	-	-	711,957	55
Reimbursed, Louisiana stock, on the 21st October, 1819	-	-	2,601,871	14
Deferred do. in 1819	-	-	485,827	86
				<hr/>
			3,799,656	55
				<hr/>
As above, 1st January, 1820,			\$ 88,899,333	57
				<hr/>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(2 A)

STATEMENT exhibiting the total amount of six and seven per cent.
Treasury note Stocks, issued to the 31st of December, 1819.

At what Office Issued.	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.
Treasury,	\$57,938 52	\$201,507
New Hampshire,	63,110 13	121,731
Massachusetts,	504,859 82	3,041,492
Rhode Island,	11,628 78	163,122
Connecticut,		79,499
New York,	359,744 36	4,726,989
Pennsylvania,		701,447
Delaware,	940 00	
Maryland,	47,988 56	17,140
Virginia,		1,866
North Carolina,	8,756 92	1,180
South Carolina,	286,306 92	8,166
Georgia,	107,517 43	3,880
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,448,791 44	\$9,068,069
Deduct so much thereof, included in the statement of the funded debt, to the 1st of Jan. 1819,	1,411,443 35	9,054,909
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(a) \$ 37,348 09	(b) \$ 13,160
	<hr/>	<hr/>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

(S.)
Estimate of the Funded Debt of the United States, 1st October, 1820.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount)	-	-	-	2,309,258 25
Three per cents.	-	-	-	13,295,946 44
Louisiana	-	-	-	2,216,408 78
Six per cent. of 1796	-	-	-	80,000 00
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	-	-	-	2,668,974 99
				<u>\$20,570,588 46</u>
Six per cent of 1812, (loan of 11 millions)	-	-	-	6,187,006 84
do. 1813, do. 16	-	-	-	15,521,136 45
do. do. 7½	-	-	-	6,836,232 39
do. 1814, do. 95 and 3 millions	-	-	-	13,011,437 63
do. 1815, do.	-	-	-	9,490,099 10
Treasury note 6 per cent.	-	-	-	1,458,473 50
do. 7 per cent.	-	-	-	8,605,116 27
Five per cent. stock, subscription to Bank United States	-	-	-	7,000,000 00
Six per cent. stock of 1820	-	-	-	2,000,000 00
Five per cent. stock of do.	-	-	-	1,000,000 00
				<u>71,109,502 18</u>
				<u>\$91,680,090 64</u>
Amount, as stated 1st January, 1820	-	-	-	- 88,899,333 57
Add stock issued in the three first quarters of 1820:				
Three per cent. stock for interest on old registered debts	-	-	-	61 48
Treasury note six per cent stock	-	-	-	34,001 71
do. seven per cent.	-	-	-	487 00
				<u>34,550 19</u>

Loan, per act of 15th May, 1820; whereof, at six per cent.	-	2,000,000	
At five per cent.	-	1,000,000	
		<u>3,000,000 00</u>	3,034,550 19
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock	-		91,933,883 76
Stock purchased*	-	253,752 78	
	-	40 34	253,793 12
As above, 1st October, 1820,	-		91,680,090 64
Deduct stock reimbursable in the fourth quarter of 1820:	-		
Residue of Louisiana six per cent. 21st October, 1820	-	2,216,408 78	
Reimbursement of deferred stock	-	249,444 16	2,465,852 94
		<u>589,214,237 70</u>	
Amount, 1st January, 1821,	-		

* Purchased of William Lyon, of Connecticut:
 31.26, deferred at 31.542 per cent. 9 86
 46.89, three per cent. at 65 per cent. 30 48
\$40 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 10th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(4.)

ESTIMATE of the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding, 1st November, 1820.

Total amount issued, (as per No. 5 of last report)		\$ 36,680,794
Whereof there has been reported on by the First Auditor as cancelled		36,208,747
In his office to be reported on:		
Received for 6 per cent. stock issued at the Treasury to 30th Sept.		
1820	40,120	
New Hampshire, to 30th June, 1820	2,220	
Massachusetts do	104,020	
Rhode Island, to 31st March, 1819	3,280	
New York, to 30th June, 1820	31,680	
Maryland, to 31st March, 1819	43,340	
Virginia, to 30th June, 1820	100	
South Carolina, to 30th June, 1820	16,100	
Georgia, to 31st December, 1817	98,000	
	338,860	
Received for 7 per cent. stock, issued at New York to 30th June,		
1820	2,348	
South Carolina, to 30th June, 1818	158	
Georgia, to 31st March, 1817	3,880	
	6,386	
Redeemed by the branch bank at Richmond	40	
		345,286
In the branch bank at Washington,		
small notes to the amount of	2,101	
Other notes (including interest) \$	103,323 67	
Deduct, estimated for interest	6,323 67	
	97,000	
In the Union bank New Hampshi.		
small notes	4	
		99,105
Estimated balance outstanding 1st Nov. 1820:		
In small notes	4,096	
Others	23,560	
		27,656
		\$ 36,680,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 10th November, 1820,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register

Digitized by Google

(5.)

Statement of the Stock issued under the act of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory,' passed on the 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per No. 6, of last report	<u>\$4,282,151 12½</u>
Amount of certificates issued per ditto	4,273,550 17½
ditto issued since	5,814 01
Total issued, - - -	<u>4,279,364 18½</u>
Amount of certificates to be issued,	<u>2,786 94</u>
	<u>4,282,151 12½</u>
Amount of certificates issued, brought down	<u>4,279,364 18½</u>
Amount paid in for lands, to 30th	
Sept. 1819, per statement (C) of	
last year - - - -	2,372,574 31½
Ditto, paid in since - - -	66,733 99½
Total paid in for lands to the 30th	
September, 1820 - - - -	<u>2,439,308 31</u>
Amount of sixty-six per cent. paid at the Treasury	
on \$1,731,635 69, from the 15th May, to 30th	
September, 1820 - - - -	<u>1,142,879 55</u>
Outstanding, 30th September, 1820: viz.	
This sum, upon which the 66 per cent. has not been	
paid - - - -	108,420 18½
Thirty-four per cent. on \$1,731,635 69	<u>588,756 14</u>
	<u>697,176 32½</u>
Amount issued, as above - - -	<u>4,279,364 18½</u>
do. to be issued - - - -	<u>2,786 94</u>
Total awards - - - -	<u>\$4,282,151 12½</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 10th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.





[11]

MEMORIAL

OF

SUNDRY INHABITANTS

OF THE

UPPER COUNTIES

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

NOVEMBER 28, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, the undersigned citizens of the upper country of the state of South Carolina, having witnessed, with astonishment and deep concern, the vote of your honorable body, at the last session, on the bill for increasing the duties on articles of foreign manufacture, feel that we are at once exercising a right, and performing a duty, in solemnly protesting and remonstrating against a measure, equally oppressive to the great body of the nation, and regardless of the dictates of a wise policy. If any apology were necessary for thus obtruding ourselves upon your attention, we should assuredly find it in the strenuous, extraordinary, and clamorous efforts which have been made, and still continue to be made, in other sections of the Union, to induce the government to pursue a course, which we feel urged, by the highest considerations, to deprecate. We cannot perceive, in the reasons which have been urged in favor of excluding foreign manufactures, any thing but a repetition of trite doctrines, which have been for more than half a century exploded by the almost unanimous concurrence of the enlightened writers on political economy, in every part of the civilized world. When, therefore, we advert to the unanimity with which the measure under consideration was supported by the representatives of those sections of the Union most deeply involved in the manufacturing business, we are forcibly reminded of the melancholy truth, that, though the reason and justice of *individuals* are continually triumphing over the dictates of passion and interest, this is rarely the case with nations, or large masses of men, sufficiently numerous and concentrated to create a public opinion within themselves. We have, however, the consolation to believe that the concurrence of so many enlightened and virtuous statesmen, in favor of a system so palpably unjust and impolitic, could have resulted only from the extreme suffering which all classes of the community have felt from the two great revolutions which have lately taken place; the one in the political state of the world, the other in the currency of the country. As this suffering, from the nature of its causes, must be *temporary*, we confidently anticipate a constant diminution of the numbers and zeal of the advocates of the manufacturing interest.

The leading argument urged in favor of the extension of the system of protecting duties, is, that it will increase the aggregate of national wealth; and our leading objection to it is, that it will produce a certain and uncompensated *diminution* of that wealth. As we are

here fairly at issue with the advocates of the protecting duties, we must be excused for presenting, somewhat at length, our reasons for the opinion we entertain. The first position we shall lay down, is, that a protecting duty will increase the *annual consumption*, or, in other words, the *annual unproductive expenditure* of the nation, very nearly to the full extent of the increased price of those articles of consumption which fall under its operation. We scarcely know how to enforce or illustrate a position which approaches so near the character of an axiom. If a planter, who had been accustomed to obtain from a certain merchant, at a given price, supplies to the amount of twelve hundred dollars per annum, were compelled, by a legal restriction, to purchase the same articles from another merchant, at an advance of thirty-three and a third per cent. we should have no difficulty in perceiving that the annual expenditure of the planter would be increased precisely four hundred dollars. Now, what is true in this respect, of one individual, must be equally so of ten millions. Assuming, for the sake of illustration, that we would annually consume articles of foreign manufacture to the amount of thirty millions of dollars, if the trade in these articles were left free, and that the proposed tariff shall have the effect of increasing the price of such articles thirty-three and a third per cent. it would follow that an annual addition of ten millions of dollars would be made to the national consumption, if the quantity consumed were neither increased nor diminished. We presume, therefore, that our first position will not be controverted by any one.

We, in the second place, lay it down, that the proposed system will not compensate the nation for this increased expense of consumption, by any increase in the aggregate quantity of *national capital*, or *labor*, or in the *productiveness* of either. If the quantity of capital can be increased, otherwise than by the gradual effects of superior profits, then must Congress have discovered the philosopher's stone, whose mode of operation, not falling under any of the laws of nature, or political economy, yet known, south of the Potomac, we must be excused from affirming or denying any thing in relation to it. No legislative enactment possesses *creative energy*. Every cent of capital, therefore, which shall be invested in manufactures, must be taken from agriculture or commerce, in the first instance. It is equally clear that the quantity of labor will not be increased by the proposed system, unless it can be made appear that the industry of man is most effectually stimulated by those pursuits which are most disagreeable, and least profitable. The reverse, however, appears to be true. We had supposed that there was no pursuit possessed of so many healthful and stimulating attractions as the cultivation of the soil; and the very claim which the manufacturers urge for protection admits it to be the most profitable mode of applying capital, or labor. But, as a complete answer to all theoretical speculations on this point, we would call your attention to the notorious fact, that, in all the agricultural sections of the United States, a large family of children is considered a poor man's fortune; while in England, whose manu-

facturing system is so often held up to our admiration, the sturdiest laborer in her manufacturing establishments, draws, from the mistaken charity of the poor laws, a part of his subsistence proportioned to the number of his children. We have no faith, therefore, in the assertion, so often made, that the extension of manufactures will furnish employment to those who would otherwise be idle. It is true, a child may be capable of performing some kinds of labor in manufactories, earlier than the labors of agriculture; but at an age so tender, he must be an unfeeling monster who could contemplate, with delight, the sacrifice of *mental* improvement at the shrine of a little paltry gain. We think it clear, therefore, that the forcing up of manufactures will not increase the quantity of labor, even throwing out of the estimate, as we have intentionally done, the superior health and vigor of the agricultural classes.

It only remains to inquire, under our second proposition, whether the proposed system will increase the *productiveness* of the national capital and labor, seeing that the *quantity* will not be increased.

The capital and labor of the nation will be distributed among the three great pursuits of national industry, *agriculture, manufactures, and commerce*. Let us consider these separately. And, first, will the products of the soil bear a higher price than they do now? One palpable effect of excluding foreign manufactures, will be, to destroy, in a great degree, the consumption, abroad, of the products of agriculture. Those nations who now take our raw materials will cease to do so when we cease to take their manufactured articles. If a diminution of the products of agriculture has a tendency to increase their price, the diminution of the demand for them has an equal tendency, at least, to decrease it. But, the sudden withdrawal of a large quantity of capital from agriculture, would certainly diminish the value of landed estates, upon the obvious principle, that, while the supply continues the same, a decrease in the demand produces a corresponding decrease in the price. Every landholder would find the value of his estate diminished in proportion to the quantity of capital diverted to manufactures. Upon the whole, therefore, it may be safely assumed, that the capital and labor employed in agriculture, would not yield a greater profit, under the proposed system, than they now do. It is equally clear that the capital of the commercial and shipping interests will not be rendered more productive. These interests will, in fact, be extremely reduced. The merchants and ship owners will be exposed to a degree of suffering and distress, infinitely greater than the manufacturers have experienced. There is no distress so painful and afflicting as that which is produced by those rash measures which do away the necessity of those old and established pursuits, in which a large proportion of the capital and labor of a nation are embarked. Yet, such would be the effect of that political quackery, which proposes to legislate a nation into wealth and prosperity. We are far within the mark when we say, that the capital and labor employed in commerce, under the proposed distribution, will not be more profitable than they now are.

We ask, then, will the capital and labor which shall be forced into the channel of manufactures, be more profitable than they would have been, if retained in the business of agriculture? Whether this question be answered in the affirmative or negative, the answer must be fatal to the pretensions of the manufacturers. If in the affirmative, it is conclusive evidence that the system of protection is extended too far; if in the negative, it is equally conclusive, that manufactures are not worthy of protection. But, to view the subject a little more closely, whatever extravagance of price manufactures may attain for a time, under the unnatural stimulus of high protecting duties, the profits of labor and capital, employed in that business, must, in the long run, be reduced, by the natural effect of competition, to the ordinary level of the profits of other employments. Looking forward, therefore, to the permanent state of things likely to result from the manufacturing system, it is apparent that capital and labor, employed in manufactures, will not be more profitable than if employed as they now are, in agriculture. Indeed, we have seen nothing to discredit the position of Adam Smith, that the pursuit of agriculture is the most profitable of any. If, laying aside theory, we consult experience, we shall find still less room to doubt it. There is no country in the world in which fortunes have been so uniformly and rapidly accumulated as in the United States; and there is no class of the community amongst which fortunes have been so rapidly and uniformly accumulated as amongst the cultivators of the soil. Consulting the market price of money loans, as the criterion of the productiveness of capital, and comparing the rates of interest in the different sections of the country, the average will be found in favor of the agricultural sections, in about the proportion of seven to five.

Thus it appears that no one of the three divisions of national capital and labor, will yield a greater profit, under the proposed system, than they now do. It requires no great skill in combination to perceive, that, as no one, separately considered, will be more profitable, so, neither will all of them, collectively considered. We have thus attempted to make out the last branch of our second proposition, that the productiveness of the national capital and labor will not be increased.

Having shewn that the annual expense of consumption will be increased by the protecting system, to the full extent of the increased price of the articles falling under its operation; and that neither the quantity nor productiveness of national capital will be increased, it follows, as a corollary, that the aggregate annual product of the capital and labor of the country will be diminished to the full extent of the annual increase of the expense of consumption. So much for the tendency of the measure under consideration to increase the national wealth!

The next objection to the proposed increase of duties, is, that it is an odious and *oppressive tax*, imposed upon all other classes of the community, for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers. It is in vain for ingenuity to disguise the reality of this result. Under the

deceptive guise of promoting the interest of the country, the great mass of our population, the consumers, will be made to pay annually to the manufacturers double the amount that they pay for the support of the federal government. This would be unjust, oppressive, and utterly inconsistent with the spirit and genius of a free government. It not only involves the principles of an *odious monopoly*, but, most distinctly, that of *favoured classes*. If the truth were presented without disguise, every sentiment of justice would rise in rebellion against it. Suppose, then, that the proposition were to raise, by direct taxes, an annual bounty of some twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, for the encouragement of manufactures? This would be doing directly, and perhaps in the least injurious mode, as smuggling would be thereby avoided, what the advocates of the manufacturing interest wish to accomplish indirectly. Yet, we ask, would any man have the hardihood to propose the raising of such a bounty, by taxation? No, most assuredly. We reflect, with pride and pleasure, upon the character which our state has sustained in the Union. Her representatives in Congress have invariably risen above sectional views, and regarded, alone, the general interests of the nation. One of those representatives, in particular, the present Secretary of War, and, we believe, another, Mr. Lowndes, were decided advocates of the *tariff* formed soon after the war, which gave to the manufacturers a *liberal* protection. We did not disapprove of this liberal course, because, in the extent to which it was then carried, it had a national object; increasing the *defensive power of the country in time of war*. But, when we are called upon to pay a most onerous tax, with no view to national defence, for this is not pretended by its candid advocates, but merely to take some millions annually from the pockets of the agriculturists and merchants, to give, as a bounty, to the manufacturers, we disdain the idea of being the dupes of such a policy. In fact, the only legitimate object of protecting manufactures, by duties on importation, is, not to increase the national wealth, but to provide for its defence, at the expense of its wealth.

We believe it is generally conceded, that the proposed measure will render necessary a resort to direct taxation. This is a strong objection to it. If we had the consolation to reflect that the *impost* laid on us, for the benefit of the manufacturer, would go into the national treasury, we should have no great ground of complaint, peculiar to the agricultural interest. But, when we are told that the mode of raising tax by impost is "a rotten system," and that the sooner we get rid of it the better, we must be excused for saying there is more of paradoxical quaintness, than of statesman-like wisdom, in the assertion. It is, no doubt, true, that, as a nation grows old, the distribution of its capital will change of itself; and the quantity of imported articles will be so diminished that an adequate revenue cannot be raised by impost duties. But does it follow that, because such an event must take place, in the natural course of things, we ought, therefore, to hasten its approach by an unnatural stimulus? As well might it be argued that we ought to hasten the approach of old age, by the

action of exhausting stimulants, because old age will certainly come, if death do not intervene.

The advocates of the manufacturing system appeal to the wealth and power of Great Britain, as a conclusive argument in favor of their favorite policy. Now, we protest against this mode of reasoning, as unphilosophical and delusive. It would equally prove many other positions, to which no American would assent. Let us throw the argument into logical form, and we shall more distinctly perceive the consequences to which it will lead. Great Britain sustains her manufactures by protecting duties and bounties; she is wealthy and powerful; therefore, all nations that wish to be wealthy and powerful, ought to force up manufactures by protecting duties and bounties. This is a fair and candid statement of the argument, as used. For, no attempt has been made to trace any peculiar connection between the wealth and power of Great Britain, and her manufacturing system, other than appears from the naked facts, that she does protect manufactures by duties and monopolies, and is wealthy and powerful. Now, to give the same argument a different application, Great Britain has a hereditary monarch, a corrupt parliament, rotten boroughs, and a body of hereditary nobility; she is wealthy and powerful; therefore, all nations that wish to be wealthy and powerful, ought to have a hereditary monarch, a corrupt parliament, rotten boroughs, and a body of hereditary nobility. Nay, further: the inhabitants of Great Britain are fond of *roast beef*, and commit *suicide*; Great Britain is wealthy and powerful; therefore, the people of all nations that wish to be wealthy and powerful, ought to be fond of *roast beef*, and to commit suicide. Such are the absurdities to which we are led by a course of reasoning, which places, in the relation of cause and effect, circumstances which are accidentally associated. The fact is, the situation of Great Britain is the very reverse of that of the United States, in all the particulars which constitute an aptitude for domestic manufactures. Great Britain is a small island, filled up with inhabitants. She must either keep up her manufacturing system, by legal regulations, or her citizens will seek their fortunes in more favored climes. This, we venture to assert, is the foundation of British policy in relation to manufactures. It is a policy founded in national pride. The proudest and dearest associations of Englishmen are connected with the island. It is the theatre of their victories over despotism, the tomb of their kings, their heroes, and their fathers. Under the influence of sentiments, which we do not disapprove, the statesmen of that country resolved that "old England" should be the seat of a mighty power, and that a system should be devised which would furnish employment for the increasing and crowded mass of population. It is by this system that they have moored to their shores the greatest naval power in the world. The effect of such a system in the United States would be the very reverse of all this. Her navy would be destroyed; for no man is so wild as to suppose we could manufacture articles for exportation, to any considerable extent. There would be no nursery for seamen,

In examining the motives of England for promoting domestic manufactures, we have fallen, we think, upon one powerful motive which operates in the eastern states in favor of the same policy. It is natural for *old states*, which have once been the seat of power, to repine at the departure of their strength. As much so, as for an old maid to weep over the withered flowers of her youth, and the departed days of her ascendancy. The old states, therefore, behold with chagrin and mortification, the tide of their population flowing to the south and west, to fertilize the wilderness! Though this feeling may be natural, it is neither national nor just, in the policy which it dictates. Is it national to endeavor to prevent the diffusion of our population, which will do away sectional distinctions? Is it just that the whole nation should pay a bounty to the old states to enable them to retain their citizens at home? Is it just that the citizens of the new states should contribute their full share of this bounty, to check the progress of emigration and the rise in the value of their lands, which would be the necessary result? The justice of such a policy is so sublimated as to rise above the atmosphere of our humble comprehension. But it is said that we ought to protect *home* manufactures in opposition to *foreign*; and some have been so uncandid or dull, as to inculcate the idea that all the industry which shall be thrown into the channel of manufactures will be so much clear gain to the labor and wealth of the nation. Now this is ridiculous jargon, if there is any truth in the views already presented. If we have ten millions of inhabitants, rearing the products of agriculture at an annual profit of fifteen per cent. to exchange for the manufactured articles of Great Britain, fabricated at a profit of five per cent. we should be happy to know if Great Britain does not support as much of our industry as we do of hers, and that too of a much more profitable kind? And while our citizens continue to prosper, in a degree quite beyond a parallel in history, is it not strange that we should complain of the commercial connection upon which that prosperity principally depends? The question, therefore, is not, whether we will prefer *home* to *foreign industry*, but whether we will prefer, by unjust restrictions, a home industry that is *less profitable*, to one that is *more so*! We hope, therefore, that no further efforts will be made to make the sacred associations of "home" auxiliary to a policy calculated to diminish the happiness of that home.

That large manufacturing establishments, by throwing dependent multitudes under the control of large capitalists, would impair the purity of elections, cannot be questioned. Neither can it be denied that manufacturing labor is unfavorable to that strength and elasticity of body, upon which the defence of the country depends. It is no answer to these objections to say, that Providence would not be so unjust as to make those pursuits which nations must follow, sooner or later, incompatible with freedom; for, it will be generally found that when Providence rears up the pursuit, He also provides the remedy for its attendant evils. It is only when the miserable quackery of man anticipates Providence, and forces up premature existences, that

the evil is felt in its full force, unmitigated and uncompensated by any accompanying circumstance.

We will close this remonstrance with one more view of this important subject, showing the extreme caution and deliberation with which Congress ought to act. A false step taken in this system of *protections can never be retraced*. This will appear from an obvious application of an established maxim of political economy. However high you may raise the duties upon foreign articles, the effect of competition will be to reduce the profits of the manufacturer to the level of the profits of other kinds of industry. When a large manufacturing interest, therefore, shall have grown up under the faith of high protection, and can but barely sustain itself with the aid of the protection, it would be absolute ruin of that great interest to withdraw a protecting duty of some fifty per cent. and suddenly reduce, in a corresponding degree, the value of the whole mass of invested manufacturing capital. The government that would hazard such a measure ought to have a military force to suppress insurrection. We sincerely hope, therefore, that your honorable body will yield to the united calls of justice and sound policy, and abstain from a course of measures not consistent with either.

PETITION OF SETH WEED.

NOVEMBER 27, 1820.

Committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of Seth Weed, of Stamford, in the state of Connecticut,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That, during the revolutionary war, and in the service of his country, he received a wound by a musket ball in his left leg, in consequence of which, he has been ever since in some degree lame and unable to prosecute business; that he has been placed on the pension list, at the rate of eighty-one dollars and sixty cents a year; that he is now far advanced in life; that his leg, in consequence of said wound, is much ulcerated, and he much debilitated; and now wholly unable to perform manual labor, and incapable of doing any service by which he can support himself; and that the sum now allowed him is altogether insufficient for that purpose. Your petitioner therefore prays your honors to take his case into consideration, and make him such further allowance, by adding to his pension, as you, in your wisdom, judge proper, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SETH WEED.

Stamford, June 25, 1818.

To Samuel Webb and John Augur, both of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, in the district of Connecticut, two reputable physicians and surgeons:

I, Pierpont Edwards, district judge of the district of Connecticut, do authorize and commission you, the said Webb and Augur, to examine Seth Weed, of said Stamford, a person, who is now on the pension list of the United States, late a lieutenant in the revolutionary army of the said United States, and who is desirous of obtaining an increase of his pension, as to the nature of the disability of the said Weed, and in what degree it prevents him from obtaining a subsistence by manual labor; and you are to report your opinion in writing,

on oath, as to the nature of his disability, and in what degree it prevents him from obtaining a subsistence by manual labor; which report you are to transmit to the Secretary for the Department of War, in conformity to the provisions in the fifth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," approved the 10th March, 1806.

Given under my hand and seal, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1818.

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

Whereas we, the subscribers, have been appointed, by the honorable Pierpont Edwards, judge of the United States Court for the district of Connecticut, for the purpose of examining and making a report on the degree of disability attending Seth Weed, of Stamford, in the aforesaid district, do mutually agree to the following statement: viz. We have this day examined said Weed, under oath, and have accurately inspected his bodily complaint, and do find, that he is laboring under an ulcer on his left leg, which has been of long standing, occasioned by a wound from a musket ball, received in the revolutionary war, while in the service of the United States; that he is far advanced in life; is in a debilitated situation, in a great measure occasioned by the pain and discharge from the aforesaid ulcer; that said ulcer would not only be very difficult to heal, but, in our opinion, very unsafe, if it could be effected; the discharge from it has been of so long standing, that his health would be materially injured by its discontinuance. The result of our opinion is, that the disability attending said Weed will continue the full term of his natural life; that it is of such a nature and degree that he is thereby rendered wholly incapable of procuring a support by manual or bodily labor.

Dated at Stamford, June 25th, 1818.

SAML. WEBB, } Surgeons.
JOHN AUGUR, }

State of Connecticut, Stamford, Fairfield County, sct:

Personally appeared Samuel Webb, and John Augur, both of said Stamford, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing writing, by them subscribed, before me

JNO. DAVENPORT, junr. *Justice Peace.*

I certify that John Davenport, junr. is an acting justice of the peace in Fairfield county, state of Connecticut.

S. B. SHERWOOD.

Washington City, Feb. 5, 1819.

I further certify he was an acting justice on the 25th of June, 1818.

S. B. SHERWOOD.

Extract from the report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Moses Bursill and others.

“The case of Perez Bradford, who was wounded during the revolution, and since placed on the pension list, and who now applies for an increase of his pension, is not embraced by any existing law.

“These remarks will also apply to the case of Samuel Wellington, who was placed on the pension roll by an act passed on the 20th April, 1796, as well as to those of *Seth Weed*, *Isaac Lewis*, and *Joseph Ligon*.”

[18]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

(PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

A STATEMENT

RELATIVE TO

CLAIMS TO MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS,

FOR

SERVICES RENDERED DURING THE LATE WAR, &c. &c.

DECEMBER 5, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GILES & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1880.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 28th ult. directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before that House "a statement of the number of claims to military bounty land, for services rendered during the late war, which remain unsatisfied; the aggregate amount of acres necessary to satisfy those claims; and the time when the lands will be ready to be distributed amongst the respective claimants;" I have the honor to submit the inclosed statement from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which furnishes the information required.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT relative to Claims to Military Bounty Land, for Services rendered during the late War, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 28th of November, 1820.

	SINGLE BOUNTY.	DOUBLE BOUNTY.
Warrants issued by the War Department prior to the 30th November, 1820,	24,420	979
Patents have issued from the General Land Office for	19,114	864
Warrants remaining unsatisfied	5,306	315
Of which there are in the General Land Office, and which will be satisfied in the course of two or three months	3,660	129
Outstanding warrants	2,246	186
Viz. 2,246 of 160 acres each, is		
186 of 320 do.	359,960	
	59,520	
Acres necessary to satisfy them	418,880	
Single bounty warrants unsatisfied	5,306	
Double do. 315 equal to	630	
	4,936	

There are lands ready for distribution that will satisfy 7,200 claims.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1820.
JOSIAH MEIGS.

[14]

LETTER

FROM THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS

WHO ARE

CONTRACTORS FOR CARRYING THE MAIL

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AND ARE AT THE SAME TIME POSTMASTERS.

DECEMBER 5, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table:

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820,

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

December 2d, 1820.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to enclose a list of mail contractors, who are at the same time postmasters, and the compensation of such contractors and postmasters.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A LIST of Mail Contractors, who are at the same time Postmasters, and the compensation of such Contractors and Postmasters, designating the state or territory in which they respectively reside.

	Compensation as Contractors, per annum.	Compensation as Postmasters, per annum.
Cephas L. Rockwood, Chester, Vermont,	\$ 563 48	\$ 59 53
John Aaronson, Black Horse, New Jersey,	80 00	22 27
John Adamson, Montgomery Court house, Maryland,	375 00	111 45
Joel Butler, Columbus, Ohio,	600 00	370 46
Horatio Catlett, Catlettsburg, Kentucky,	970 00	21 25
James Clark, Somerset, Pennsylvania,	932 00	119 01
Peter Engle, Barbourville, Kentucky,	400 00	54 35
Aaron Hackney, Mercer, Pennsylvania,	104 00	122 59
Charles L. Hutter, Allen Town, Pennsylvania,	400 00	150 58
Adam Johnston, Coshocton, Ohio,	400 00	51 73
John McKinney, jr. Belle Air, Maryland,	900 00	87 66
Richard Marsh, Rahway, New Jersey,	45 00	256 80
Jacob Walter, Lewistown, Pennsylvania,	250 00	235 97
Joseph Aborn, New Iberia, Louisiana,	880 00	54 27
John Butt, Warrenton, Georgia,	4,000 00	152 24
Richard L. Cook, Hillsborough, North Carolina,	260 00	187 55
George W. Earle, Greenville Court house, South Carolina,	900 00	114 32
Edward Featherston, Montgomery Court house, Georgia,	800 00	28 44
Wm. B. Holzdorf, Darien, Georgia,	2,700 00	464 76
Alexander Hawthorn, Morgantown, Virginia,	730 00	142 71

A List of Mail Contractors, &c.—Continued.

	Compensation as Contractor, per annum.	Compensation as Postmasters, per annum.
Stephen Herriman, Avoyells, Louisiana,	\$ 200 00	\$ 42 74
James Hewitt, Washington, Mississippi,	11,500 00	148 64
Darling Jones, Liberty, Mississippi,	800 00	78 78
George Kennedy, Chester Court house, South Carolina,	130 00	170 38
Peter Lamar, Lincolnton, Georgia,	750 00	55 78
James G. Lyon, St. Stephens, Alabama,	2,294 00	438 08
John Mullen, Moorefields, Virginia,	670 00	98 32
Garrison M. Smith, Winton, North Carolina,	225 00	40 40
Harry Toulmin, Fort Stoddart, Alabama,	4,464 00	19 04
William Walker, Great Bridge, Virginia,	450 00	11 79
William P. Waugh, Wilkesborough, North Carolina,	1,145 00	78 83
William Woody, Leesburg, Virginia,	940 00	301 31
Pefer B. Bealls, Burton, Ohio,	150 00	36 74
Barnabas Dickerson, Denmark, New York,	2,800 00	42 79
William D. Waples, Millsborough, Delaware,	2,490 00	19 65
Gabriel Nourse, Sharpsburgh, Maryland,	550 00	48 39
Thomas Watson, Newbern, North Carolina,	300 00	529 79
Jonah Hood, Aldie, Virginia,	400 00	34 46
German Jordan, Campbell Court house, Virginia,	1,786 80	14 92
Nathaniel Pendleton, Hull's store, Virginia,	200 00	7 64
Henry P. Wilcox, Marietta, Ohio,†	1,400 00	1,311 71

A List of Mail Contractors, &c.—Continued.

	Compensation as Contractor, per annum.	Compensation as Postmasters, per annum.
William Gholson, Gholsonville, Virginia,	\$ 936 00	\$ 40 00
Elijah Carpenter, Russia, New York,	450 00	34 22
John Fords, Fords, Mississippi,	500 00	64 50
William McCluney, Brook Court house, Virginia,	1,000 00	152 02
William Murphy, Washington, Kentucky,†	600 00	2,000 00
David Osborn, Scotch Plains, New Jersey,	34 00	19 40
Gaius B. Rich, Attica, New York,	75 00	43 35
Hartwell H. Tarver, Tarver's Mills, Georgia,	200 00	9 80
George Brown, jr., Brownsville, New York,*	200 00	201 35
Samuel Hildreth, Pittsford, New York,*	1,440 00	80 07
Samuel Morrison, Roger's Mills, New York,*	100 00	4 37
Frederick Paine, Winslow, Maine*	52 00	26 12
Sidney Tuttle, Windham, New York*	120 00	28 88
Stephen Towne, Kennebunk Port, Maine,*	50 00	68 28
William Wickham, Troupsville, New York,*	200 00	31 67
Benjamin Whittier, Belfast, Maine,*	140 00	174 39
Cyrenus Noble, Pittsfield, New York,*	140 00	17 27

NOTE.—Those marked thus * now holding contracts for carrying the mail; the same will expire on the 31st of December, 1820, and have not been renewed. Those having this mark † are Distributing Offices.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

(In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d ultimo)

INFORMATION IN RELATION TO THE

EXECUTION OF THE LAW OF THE FIRST OF MAY LAST,

Appendatory of the "Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war."

DECEMBER 5, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEAGRAM.

1820.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

December 4th, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the Resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to state, that, immediately after the passage of the act of the 1st of May last, it was deemed advisable to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States in relation thereto; and the regulations which have been adopted in the administration of that act have been in conformity with his opinion; a copy of which regulations is herewith transmitted. In determining whether an applicant ought to be retained on the pension list or not, I have not been governed solely by the fact whether he is maintained by public or private charity: but pensions have in no instance been continued without taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with the condition of the applicant, such as his age, health, the number of his family residing with him, their ability to contribute to his support, and the nature of his property; and where the applicant appears to be above indigent circumstances, he is not continued on the roll. In cases in which, after a consideration of all these facts, doubts still exist, reference is had to the nature and length of the service of the applicant.

Debts have not been considered, unless judgment debts of an old date, and mortgages given at the time of the purchase of the property. The enclosed statement will show the number of those pensioners whose names have been continued on the roll under the act of the 1st of May last, and of those whose property has exceeded two hundred dollars in value, ~~one of whom only~~, it may be proper to remark, had property to the amount of upwards of three hundred dollars, viz. three hundred and forty-five dollars.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Report of the number of persons continued on the Pension List, under the act of the 1st of May, 1820.

Total number continued on the Pension List, under the act of the 1st of May, 1820,	8,510
Total number of those whose property has exceeded 200 dollars	94

ORIGINAL CLAIM.

District of ——— *ss.*

On this ——— day of ——— 182 —, personally appeared, in open court, (a) [being a court of record (b) for the district, circuit, county, or corporation, as the case may be,]

——— aged ——— years, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision made by the acts of Congress, of the 18th March, 1818, and the 1st May, 1820, that he, the said ——— enlisted for the term of ——— on the ——— day of ——— in the year ——— in the state of ——— in the company commanded by captain ——— in the regiment commanded by colonel ——— in the line of the state of ——— on the ——— continental establishment; that he continued to serve in the said corps until ——— when he was discharged from the said service, in ——— in the state of ———. (c)

That he was in the battles of ——— and that he has no other evidence, now in his power, of his said services, except ———

And, in pursuance of the act of the 1st May, 1820, I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have

(a) The whole of the form prescribed in the first section, to verify the amount of property of the applicant, the oath of the party and the certificate of the clerk excepted, must be done while the court is in session.

(b) All are courts of record, within the contemplation of the act of Congress, 1st. Which are expressly made courts of record by the laws of the state which create them;

2d. Which have been solemnly adjudged, by the tribunals of the several states, to be courts of record;

3d. Which proceed according to the course of the common law, with a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, keeping a record of their proceedings;

4th. Which have the power of fine and imprisonment.

And courts which proceed according to the course of the civil and canon law, having neither of those attributes, are not courts of record, although they may keep a registry of their proceedings, and possess a seal. The court should, in every instance, state, on the face of the proceedings, that it is a court of record, and state why it is such. [Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States.]

(c) If the declarant shall have served under more engagements than one, he should set forth the company, regiment, and line, or ship, vessel, or corps, in which he may have served, as also the time of entering, and the time and manner of leaving each service.

not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof; with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed. (d)

Sworn to, and declared, on the — day of — before —

I, — clerk of — do hereby certify, that the foregoing oath (or affirmation) and the schedule thereto annexed, are truly copied from the records of the said court; and I do further certify, that it is the opinion of the said court that the total amount in value of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule is — dollars and — cents. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, on this — day of — 182

Clerk of the Court of the — of —.

SCHEDULE.

District of — ss.

On this — day of — 182 , personally appeared in open court, (a) being a court of record, (b) for the said district, [circuit, county or corporation, as the case may be] — aged — years, resident

(d) Here enumerate each article of real and personal estate, necessary clothing and bedding excepted, and subscribe the same. The declarant must also mention his occupation, his ability to pursue it, the number and names of his family residing with him, their ages, and their capacity to contribute to their support, in order that the department may be enabled to decide whether the applicant is in such indigent circumstances as to be entitled to the pension. It is the opinion of the Attorney General, that the words of the third section of the act of the 1st of May, 1820, "in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country," comprehend those only who are incapable of supporting themselves without the aid of the government, except by private or public charity.

(a) The whole of the form prescribed in the first section, to verify the amount of property of the applicant, the oath of the party and the certificate of the clerk excepted, must be done while the court is in session.

(b) All are courts of record, within the contemplation of the act of Congress,

1st. Which are expressly made courts of record by the laws of the state which create them;

2d. Which have been solemnly adjudged, by the tribunals of the several states, to be courts of record;

3d. Which proceed according to the course of the common law, with a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, keeping a record of their proceedings;

4th. Which have the power of fine and imprisonment;

And courts which proceed according to the course of the civil and canon law, having neither of those attributes, are not courts of record, although they may keep a registry of their proceedings, and possess a seal. The court should, in every instance, state, on the face of the proceedings, that it is a court of record, and state why it is such. [*Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States.*]

in — in said district, [circuit, county, or corporation] who, being first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on his oath, declare that he served in the Revolutionary war, as follows: (c)

And I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons, engaged in the land and naval service of United States, in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule here-to annexed, and by me subscribed. (d)

Sworn to, and declared, on the — day of — before —

I, — clerk of — do hereby certify, that the foregoing oath (or affirmation) and the schedule thereto annexed, are truly copied from the record of the said court; and I do further certify, that it is the opinion of the said court that the total amount, in value, of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule, is — dollars and — cents. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, on this — day of — 182

Clerk of the court for the — of —

(c) Here set forth the regiment, company, and line, or ship, corps, or vessel, and the date of the original declaration; and, if he has received a pension, the number of the pension certificate should be inserted.

(d) Here enumerate each article of real and personal estate, necessary clothing and bedding excepted, and subscribe the same. The declarant must also mention his occupation, his ability to pursue it, the number and names of his family residing with him, their ages, and their capacity to contribute to their support, in order that the department may be enabled to decide whether the applicant is in such indigent circumstances as to be entitled to the pension. It is the opinion of the Attorney General, that the words of the third section of the act of the 1st of May, 1820, "in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country," comprehend those only who are incapable of supporting themselves without the aid of the government, except by private or public charity.



[16]

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

CITIZENS OF NEWBERRY DISTRICT

ON THE PROPOSED

INCREASE OF THE TARIFF.

DECEMBER 7, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALEN & SEATON.

1820.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Newberry District, in the village of Newberry, on the sixth day of November, 1820, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed increase of the Tariff, and of expressing their opinion on the same, captain John McMorris was called to the chair, and Y. J. Harrington appointed secretary; and, after some prefatory remarks by colonel O'Neall, the memorial of the citizens of Charleston was read by that gentleman: whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the citizens of Newberry District do concur with the citizens of Charleston in the sentiments and views expressed in their memorial against the proposed increase of the Tariff.

Resolved, That the Representative in Congress from this congressional district be instructed to lay the previous resolution before Congress at their next session, and that he be further instructed to use his best endeavours to prevent any increase of the Tariff.

Resolved, That the senator and member of the house of representatives from this district be instructed to bring the subject of the proposed increase of the Tariff before the legislature, at their next session, and endeavour to procure an expression of the opinion of the legislature of this state against the proposed increase of the Tariff.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the different papers of this state, and that the chairman and secretary be requested to furnish copies thereof, and the memorial of the citizens of Charleston, to the Representative in Congress from this congressional district, and copies of the third resolution to the senator and representatives of this district in the state legislature.

A true copy of the original resolutions.

JOHN McMORRIS, *Chairman.*

Y. J. HARRINGTON, *Secretary.*

[47],

MEMORIAL

OF

SUNDRY CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGAINST

THE TARIFF.

DECEMBER 7, 1820,

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON;

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE citizens of Charleston have seen, with deep regret, the efforts which were made, at the last session of Congress, to impose a high rate of duties on all manufactured articles imported into the United States; efforts made for the express and avowed purpose of creating, encouraging, and supporting, in this country, great manufacturing establishments; of modifying and curtailing extensively our mercantile intercourse with foreign nations; and of forcing from their present employments much of the labor and capital of our fellow-citizens. As there is much cause to apprehend that this measure will again be presented to the consideration of Congress, your memorialists beg leave to state the reasons which have led them to view this system as one unfavorable to the general interests of the United States; as one likely to prove partial in its operations, injurious in its effects, uncertain in its results; as one which departs equally from the spirit of our constitution and the best established principles of national economy.

It is a position, almost too self-evident for controversy, that, in every free or well regulated government, labor and capital should be permitted to seek and to find their own employment. To the sagacity of individuals, this trust may be safely committed. A government can never regulate to advantage the employment of capital, because success in the pursuit of wealth, in every department of life, depends on local circumstances, on minute details, on personal exertions, which cannot be regulated; on causes that escape those general views which alone a government can take of the transactions of its citizens. It is sufficient that a government takes care that the employment of each individual shall inflict on others, or on the community at large, no injury; and that each shall receive equal and uniform protection: all interference beyond this is useless or pernicious. It is equally obvious, that those employments of capital which are most profitable to the individual, must, on a general scale, prove the most advantageous to the state. National is but the aggregate of individual wealth; whenever, therefore, capital is diverted from one employment, in which it makes a certain profit, to another, in which a smaller profit only can be obtained, the difference between these employments of capital is, exactly to the extent of that difference, an actual loss to the community. Now, whenever individuals

are induced to engage in the less profitable employment, by assurances of national indemnity; whenever the rest of the community are compelled to make good the losses which, by these enterprises, may be sustained, the results are not only injurious but unjust; because, while the nation, as a whole, becomes a loser by these idle projects, the many are obliged to surrender a portion of their fair and well earned profits, to enable the few to amuse themselves unnecessarily with unprofitable speculations. But if, from the state of society, or from local circumstances, this measure should be partial in its operation; if this forced employment of capital should be confined to a particular portion of country, the injustice becomes doubly great, because it then not merely causes a transfer of property among the individuals of each particular division of territory, without affecting the general wealth of those divisions, but some entire districts are absolutely impoverished, while others are exclusively enriched. Under all of these aspects, the new Tariff, presented to Congress at its last session, merits our disapprobation. Its avowed object is, by imposing heavy duties on the importation of foreign manufactures, to grant high bounties to all of the capital which shall be employed in manufactures in the United States; and, by shackling, at the same time, and curtailing, our commerce, to force, by these united measures, to the loom and the work-shop, much of the labor and capital which are now employed in agriculture and commerce. This is unnecessary or unwise. If labor and capital employed in manufactures will produce as much profit as in agriculture or commerce, it is unnecessary, because the cupidity and intelligence of individuals, when unrestrained in their pursuits, will soon turn them into this channel; if they will not produce as much profit, it is unwise, because labor and capital will, by these means, be forced into an unprofitable employment. Every laborer employed in unproductive occupations must become, directly or indirectly, a burden on the community. He will either become a pauper, to be supported directly by the charity of his fellow citizens, or he must be supported indirectly by their consenting to pay more for the products of his labor than would purchase the same products from other quarters. It is to this point that the premature establishment of manufactures will lead; and the effort now made to impose heavy duties or prohibitions on foreign manufactures, is only to disguise, in this shape, the bounties we must pay to the laborers engaged in the domestic fabrication. We are aware that the employment of capital is not always determined by its absolute profit. Other circumstances have, and deserve to have, much influence on the pursuits of men.

It has heretofore been said, that the price of labor and provisions in this country was so high as to render the establishment of manufactures impracticable; that bounties were indispensable to give them life, and even a temporary existence. This was virtually to abandon the question, and to acknowledge that labor in other pursuits obtained a profit which could not be afforded to it in this. But a new aspect is now given to this discussion. The price of provisions, which

for many years continued unusually high, has now fallen to a level preternaturally low; labor must fall in proportion; and when these preliminary advantages are obtained, why should systems of restriction be still wanting? Why should public exertions be required to force labor into this channel? There can be but one reply, which is, that to the establishment of manufactures our state of society is still unpropitious. The surface of our vast territory is still insufficiently supplied with laborers, our forests are still uncleared, and much of our most fertile soil is still untrodden. Man, even the poor man, will not seclude himself within the walls of a manufactory while he can possibly find a maintenance in the more cheerful walks of agricultural industry. The life of the husbandman is one of comparative enjoyment. In his paths are health, and temperance, and peace, with a mind exercised and improved, and a proud spirit of independence encouraged and preserved. He looks for his subsistence not to one man, nor to a few; wherever there is earth, and air, and a soil to be cultivated, he may find employment. But the monotonous and melancholy toils of the manufacturer, confined for days and years to one spot, and one unchanging occupation, contract the mind, debilitate the constitution, and render him more dependent than the laborer in any other occupation. One country in Europe bears, in this point of view, a strong resemblance to our own. Russia possesses an almost unlimited extent of fertile territory, thinly inhabited, and still offering to the husbandman unstinted occupation. In Russia, for the last forty years, perhaps for a century past, provisions and labor have been cheaper than in any other country in Europe; yet, in Russia, manufactures have made no permanent progress. Like ourselves, the inhabitants manufacture a few articles to which their circumstances are peculiarly favorable. During the existence of what was termed the continental system, efforts were made in that country to diffuse manufactures extensively, and the necessity is now imposed on the government of embarrassing its commerce, in order to afford some protection to the establishments which have been prematurely called into existence. But the Russians are not, and will not soon become, a manufacturing nation. The same causes appear to have produced with them and with us similar effects. The peasantry, even when unenthralled by their system of vassalage, can still find subsistence by tilling the soil, and the ineffaceable love of nature, only to be overpowered in the human mind by a stern necessity, leads them to prefer the coarse and scanty enjoyments of the rustic laborer, to the more dependent though more flattering occupation of the manufacturer. Surely the moral influence of such feelings and opinions ought not to be disregarded, nor can their political effects be overlooked in an enlightened government. When an overflowing population shall naturally give rise to extensive manufactures, we will then rejoice in their establishment, as a mean of varying the application of capital, and of giving employment to suffering industry; we will share with them equally our rights, our privileges, and our immunities. But we perceive no motive for producing artificially such a state of society. The experience of Europe

teaches us, that the population in great manufacturing cities is very ignorant, very immoral, very poor, and very dependent; and yet from the facility with which, from their numbers, the workmen can combine, from their misery, and from the fluctuating nature and results of the pursuits in which they are engaged, they become the most disorderly and discontented citizens in the whole community. For such a population shall we voluntarily exchange the tillers of our soil? Shall we drive, almost with violence, our citizens from the ploughshare and the scythe? And if upon this subject we require additional cautions, let us remember how much more stable has been the power and prosperity of agricultural nations, than of those founded on any other basis. Every duty on imported commodities operates as a tax on the consumer. When these taxes are imposed only to supply the necessary wants of the government, they are cheerfully paid; when imposed to enrich individuals, we should surely consider well on what grounds the claims of such individuals are advanced; we should inquire carefully what reciprocal benefit the public will receive. It is the interest of every member of the community to purchase the articles he may wish, or be obliged to consume, at the lowest possible price. This increases the value of his exchangeable commodities, and increases, of course, his enjoyments; whenever this privilege is abridged, it becomes him to inquire whether, as an individual, or as a member of the community, he receives an equivalent advantage. The great plea for taxation advanced in this case, is, that domestic manufactures will make us independent of foreign nations. This is certainly important in itself, but when advanced as a ground for forcing artificially the production of every thing we want, the plea is, every way fallacious. Physical independence consists in possessing those articles absolutely necessary for our existence. These we have long since enjoyed. Few nations are, from the bounty of Providence, more independent than the United States. Beyond this, the independence of the savage consists in his exemption from all wants; the independence of the civilized man, in his power of supplying and gratifying the wants of social life. Wealth to him, in this case, is independence; and wealth consists in the quantity of consumable articles he can obtain for the surplus labor or produce he may have to exchange; and this in a great measure depends on the liberty he possesses, of exchanging those articles under the fewest restraints, and consequently to the greatest advantage. Whatever curtails this power, lessens his wealth; whatever diminishes his wealth, abridges his independence. If, under a new system, the surplus labor of an individual will procure for him but one-half of the articles of consumption which he has hitherto been accustomed to receive, for the same labor, what compensation will it be to him, to know that this diminished supply was produced in his own country, or even on his own farm? But if this argument is really valid, it will extend much further than its present advocates mean to apply it. If it is necessary that a nation, to be independent, should raise within itself every article it has occasion to consume, it will be much more important to

raise those of general consumption, than those which may merely gratify the wants of luxury and passion. If, therefore, we are, by bounties, to fill our northern cities with manufactories to furnish articles with which we could well dispense; if this is necessary to our independence, equally so will it be to cover our pine barrens with hot houses, to raise the sugar and coffee, the tea and pepper, and the other productions of tropical climates; to give high rewards for the manufacture of wine, and oil, and salt, and many other articles, which are daily required in our domestic consumption. Sufficient bounties will furnish us with a domestic supply of those articles, all of which are now in common use; and some, from our habits, articles almost of necessity; and when one portion of our countrymen call for bounties to create manufactures to which our state of society is unfavorable, let them act uniformly, and at the same time grant bounties to raise those articles to which our climate is unpropitious. The attempt will be equally practicable and equally wise. In truth, if this plea is of any avail, if this absolute local independence is of real importance, it applies as strongly to sectional as to national divisions.

If it is desirable that a nation should produce within itself all the articles necessary for its consumption, it is equally desirable that each division of that nation, each province or state, each district, each plantation, each farm, each individual, should equally possess this power. If every nation is dependent, that is, obliged to purchase the production or manufactures of other climates or countries, every individual must be in the same degree dependent, who has to purchase the products of the labor of other men. There is no distinction in the argument, there is no pause until we arrive at that state where each individual shall produce for himself every article which he may wish to consume, and must consent to want every article which he cannot raise or fabricate. This will carry us back to that condition in which the semi-barbarous people of Europe existed during the pressure of the feudal system; when almost all intercourse between individuals and nations was interdicted; when nothing was interchanged but injuries, nothing remembered but oppression and wrong. How much more simple, and more wise, is it for each nation to raise or manufacture those articles which are most congenial to its soil, and to the habits of the people, and exchange its superfluous productions for the productions of other climates, and other conditions of society; to perpetuate, if possible, amicable relations with all countries, by the firmest of all ties, reciprocal advantages; remembering, always, that, in proportion as this interchange is free and unrestricted, will be the mutual benefit it will confer? We acknowledge that most foreign governments still impose great restrictions on national intercourse; that they have made great exertions, and immense sacrifices, to produce at home manufactures of all descriptions; great efforts to secure this species of independence; and, it is really from the experience of foreign nations, that we are inclined to suspect the wisdom of their practice. We have seen them impose upon themselves a population which they are obliged to support; entangle themselves in a sys-

tem from which, even when their ablest statesmen deplore its defects, they cannot, without a revolution, be extricated. The very magnitude of the evil prevents a remedy. The amount of capital, and the number of people engaged in an unprofitable employment, may render it cruel, if not impracticable, to withdraw from it the countenance and support by which it was first encouraged; and the influence which so strong an interest, and one so easily combined, can exert over any government, should make us in this country very cautious how we render that a claim, which, at first, may be regarded as a favor.

It is, in the present instance, to the extraordinary combination of interests, and of exertions, among a class of citizens whose pursuits are very distinct, and whose title or pretensions to support are widely different; it is to this demand for indiscriminate encouragement that we particularly object; it is this combined effort to force our government from its position, that we view with apprehension and alarm; and, when we perceive the difficulty of resisting now the application of the united body of the manufacturers, even when advancing new, and, as we think, unreasonable, claims, what administration would ever have the power or the resolution to withdraw from them, hereafter, any privileges which may have once been improvidently granted. Neither should it be forgotten, how hostile to the general spirit of our constitution is every system of restriction, of monopoly, of particular privileges; it has been our boast, and our highest advantage, that we have been able to commence an experimental government, liberated from all those incumbrances and embarrassments which time and circumstance, and prejudice and ignorance, have imposed on the old governments of Europe—incumbrances which, even in an enlightened age, they cannot remove. That we have been able to bring to the test of experience the theories and speculations of the statesman and the philosopher; that we have been able to exemplify, most particularly, the advantages of unlimited freedom in the pursuits and opinions of men. Our own career has been one of unexampled prosperity. Our own experience forms one of the most instructive records of history. Most unwise shall we be, if, forsaking our own doctrines, if, untaught by our own lessons, we shall abandon the simple but sublime principles by which we have hitherto been guided, to adopt the temporary, fluctuating, disjointed expedients of European practice.

We regret when we are compelled to advert to local or sectional advantages, or to view our own interests as distinct from those of any other portion of our fellow-citizens; but the circumstances which have lately been forced upon our attention, oblige us to view this question in relation to our own immediate interests. The southern states are not, and cannot, for a long series of years, become a manufacturing nation. We have not a population equal to the cultivation of our soil, and the insalubrity of our climate forbids the hope that this deficiency will soon, if ever, be supplied by a population of white laborers. We raise, and must continue to raise, provisions, ar-

articles of the first necessity for man in every climate, and raw materials for the use and consumption of manufacturing nations. It is, therefore, peculiarly our interest, that our interchange with the world should be free; that the markets for the consumption of our produce should be extended as widely as the habitations of man. It is equally our interest, that the articles we are compelled to consume should be procured on the most advantageous terms. We are among the last people, who should wish to restrict the freedom of commerce; or, by limiting, on our part, national intercourse, induce other nations to impose countervailing restrictions upon us. Let us not flatter ourselves that the statesmen of Europe will permit a system of restrictions to be partial in its operations. It is a matter, almost of delicacy, to touch this part of the subject; but it is idle to shut our eyes to our danger. Let us then examine the possible, we may say the probable, effects of this system on the great staple of our country. Our cotton is now admitted into Great Britain, on terms as liberal as the cotton of any foreign nation—it can be carried to her ports in our own vessels—in fact, this trade is now chiefly carried on in the vessels of the United States: and, by this means, some of our most important manufactures, those connected with ship building, are encouraged, and the security and reputation of our country are increased by the seamen it nurtures and protects. To this trade Great Britain consents, because to her the general commerce of the United States is highly important; and because our consumption of her manufactures offers an equivalent for the advantages we now enjoy. But let us once declare, that this trade in future shall be beneficial only to ourselves; that we will take nothing from her, while we wish her still to continue the great consumer of our produce; and we may soon feel the error of such calculations. If, for instance, we should prohibit in this country the introduction of the manufactures of Great Britain, or impose on them duties amounting to a prohibition, have we no reason to apprehend that she may, on her part, prohibit totally the introduction into her ports of our cotton, our rice, and our tobacco, and turn to other quarters for the supply she may require? Brazil and the East Indies can even now furnish her with these articles in sufficient abundance; and, independent of the advantages she would derive from her general intercourse with these countries, the transportation of these very commodities would be exclusively in her own vessels, and her ship owners, and her seamen, would equally profit by this direction of her commerce. The new governments, too, arising in South America, possess an immense extent of territory adapted to the production of cotton and tobacco, and flour and rice. All of them must at first become agricultural nations, and, for a long time, they will have to exchange the rude productions of their soil, for the manufactures of other countries. On all sides we shall meet competitors, in the consuming markets, ready to avail themselves of our errors, and profit by our mistakes; ready to occupy any which we may abandon, or from which we may be driven. Nor can we doubt of this result. Have we ever found the statesmen of the civilized world in-

sensible to the interests of their respective nations? Have we ever found them deficient in sagacity to perceive, or in promptness to meet the hostile combinations of foreign commerce? The interchange of nations, like the intercourse of individuals, can only be maintained by mutual and reciprocal advantages; and the experience of the world appears clearly to demonstrate, that the more free is that intercourse, the more unfettered the commerce and the capital of any nation, the more will the pursuits of that nation become extensive, and diversified, and exempt from the fluctuation and ruin which finally must attend every system established on a forced employment of capital. Against these evils, the prospect is held out to us of a domestic market for the consumption of our raw materials. This prospect is certainly delusive. In the United States, we could only calculate to manufacture for the supply of our own wants, and this would not consume one-half, perhaps not one-third, of the cotton we now raise, without adverting to the other staples of the country, or without bringing into view the rapidly increasing production of our western states. Surely we cannot expect to become exporters of manufactures, when we are obliged to call for enormous duties to protect them against competition, even in our own markets; and when it is acknowledged that the removal of these duties will at any moment prostrate the whole system in remediless ruin. And, for this insufficient and insecure market, we are called upon to invite and provoke the commercial hostility of the whole civilized world, and to expose ourselves to the risk of having our productions driven from every country, when the government may think that reciprocal advantages should form the basis of every encouraged, or even tolerated, commerce. The southern states will derive no immediate advantage from this measure, even if it should prove successful; but they are urged to promote it with the hope of creating a market for their productions, which may protect them from the evils they may feel on the possible failure of all foreign markets; and, for this remote and contingent benefit, for this possible supply of a possible want, they are to endure many privations, to submit to many impositions, and to jeopardize the most important and valuable interests of our country.

Of the importance of our foreign commerce; of its influence on the revenue, or even on the protection of our country, it is idle to expatiate; but one view, connected intimately with the question before us, we wish to notice. Foreign commerce draws wealth from abroad, and those engaged in it may prosper, without, in any degree, injuring the prosperity of other portions of the community. It is, in fact, the great principle of life, which gives activity and energy to all of the operations of productive industry. It ranges over the world to discover the markets in which each particular commodity can most advantageously be exchanged; and the very transportation of these commodities becomes a source of great profit, and furnishes, at the same time, an arm of defence which no nation should, without very serious consideration, permit to decay. It is easily seen and acknowledged, that, by this system, our foreign commerce will be degraded

and materially diminished; but no one has undertaken to predict the extent of the injury. Indeed, the combinations of commerce are rarely seen or understood, even by those most deeply engaged in its operations. The exchanges that appear most simple are sometimes the result, sometimes only a term in a series of exchanges that have been made, or are yet to be completed in the most distant regions of the globe. The commerce that is carried on with one country is frequently dependant, for its success, on a commerce carried on, through different channels, and under a different aspect, with some remote and unconnected nation.

When we touch such a system rudely, we know not what portion may perish from our rashness or our ignorance. Surely, at a moment like the present, when the commerce of the whole world is embarrassed and debilitated, it would be most unwise to add to the inevitable evils of the hour. Let us rather foster that portion which remains, extend by every possible means its enterprizes, and give new vigor to its exertions. Every interest and occupation in our country has suffered within the two last years, by the rapid decrease of the circulating currency of the world, and by the fall in the price of labor and of produce, which has resulted in part from this diminished circulation, and in part from the steady continuance of peace among the civilized nations of the globe. But, of the great interests of our country, no one can doubt, that the mercantile has suffered most; and, if bounties could be afforded to any one class of our citizens, the claims of the merchant for past losses, and present embarrassments, would be the strongest. Yet, on this class, we now wish to impose new burdens, and render more precarious the still hazardous ocean of commercial enterprize. Nor can we possibly overlook, on this occasion, that class of our citizens to whom this nation is virtually indebted for so much of its wealth, and so much of its renown. Nor think, without emotion, of discarding from our employment, and driving into foreign service, the seamen, who, through so many years of discouragement, continued faithful to their country; who, in the hour of peril, have always been the foremost to rally around her banners; who, in war, have encircled her with glory; and, in peace, still patient, still laborious, have quietly returned to an arduous, an unceasing, and a dangerous occupation. With such a race, we wish not to part. Another evil, of great magnitude, presses on our attention: a duty of 30, 50, and 100 per cent, is called for, on all articles of foreign manufacture. This is virtually to admit, that the productions of the foreign artisan can be sold in our markets, at one half, or two-thirds of the price for which they can be manufactured at home. Will not the prospect, therefore, of immense profits, lead to the illicit introduction of foreign manufactures; to the creation on our frontiers, of an organized system of smuggling? This will be the more to be apprehended, when these impositions are opposed to the general interests and wishes of the community. Public opinion will no longer, as at present, guard from violation the revenue laws of the country. Now, they are consi-

dered merely as the means of providing for the necessary support of our government, as operating fairly, mildly, and equably, on all classes of our citizens, and as preventing the imposition of more direct and more vexatious burdens. Yet, even now, intelligent men, doubt whether the tariff is not, in many instances, unwisely high; and, whether the temptations held out to smuggling are not greater than a prudent government ought to offer. Under a higher tariff, the duties will be considered as partial, and for the exclusive benefit of a small portion of the nation. They will be transgressed; the revenue of the country will be injured, and the government will be compelled to increase the severity of our penal laws, and to add enormously to the expense of guarding those laws against violation. This is not all;—it is candidly admitted, that this system, if adopted, will so derange and circumscribe our commerce, that we shall no longer look to our custom-houses, for the support of our government. We must, as a constituent part of this plan, adopt a regular and permanent system of direct taxation. After having paid bounties innumerable, for the support of manufactures, we must pay taxes to make good that revenue which those very bounties have tended to diminish. We shall have to divert to our daily support the resources which will be wanted, and should be reserved for the hour of danger; and, we shall incur, unnecessarily, the risk of alienating from the government the affections of the people. We have yet to add the probability, perhaps the certainty, that, after all, this great effort will be altogether useless. If these manufactures can only exist, by excluding from our markets the productions of foreign work-shops, what power, moral or physical, that we possess, can secure the exclusion? If Bonaparte, while enforcing his continental system, by the most arbitrary and sanguinary decrees, and by the efficient power of a great military despotism, could not close the continent of Europe against British manufactures; if Great Britain, with her insular situation, and her multitude of ships, cannot prevent her coasts from becoming a great mart and theatre of smugglers, how can we hope, with our mild laws, to prevent intrusion on every point of our extended and unprotected shores? How can we guard the long line of our northern, and north-eastern frontier, even from the mid-day trespasser? Our revenue will be destroyed, our legal and honorable commerce curtailed, and the morals of our citizens vitiated, by the temptations and frauds of a contraband traffic, while the manufacturers, themselves, may be overwhelmed by the re-action of their own system. For, there can be little doubt that our country would be inundated by foreign manufactures, liberated even from the impositions, and those not light ones, which they are now compelled to pay. And, surely, when we examine the present claims advanced by the manufacturers, we should be tempted to suppose, that the much which has been already granted, had on all sides passed into oblivion. The tariff which now exists, and which was imposed, in most cases, for the particular benefit, and under the direction, of the manufacturers, is, probably, as high as the circumstances of the country

will bear. We have already, perhaps, transgressed, in their favor, the limits which principle would concede. Our manufacturers are not only placed by the side of the agriculturist; they are, as far as governmental bounties can operate, advanced and preferred. When has the agricultural interest called for bounties to enable it to continue a culture which has been found unprofitable? Yet this may become necessary; in Great Britain it has already occurred. The corn laws of that country now act as a bounty on agriculture. They are a necessary supplement to the manufacturing system. The government has been compelled to adopt them, to place the farmer on a footing with the manufacturer, to whom so many bounties had previously been granted. One evil has naturally produced another. Every interest in that country now rests on an unnatural foundation, and requires artificial support; in consequence, every thing is precarious, every thing unstable. The elements of convulsion are on all sides prepared; and nothing but the power of a military government prevents the explosion.

The only stable employments of capital, those only which can be free from incessant fluctuation, are those which arise spontaneously from the situation of a country, or the state of its society. The manufactures that can only flourish during war, or under impolitic restrictions; those that wither at the approach of peace, or of an unshackled commerce, merit not our encouragement. Those that require no bounty will dread no competition; and, the capital and the labour which are employed in them, may be considered as permanently vested. If we begin once to give bounties, and the duties now proposed are but bounties in an indirect shape, let us make the system uniform and equal. Let us give bounties on the exportation of cotton and tobacco, on the exportation of rice and flour; let us give bounties on the labour that brings these commodities to our markets, and on the vessels that transport them abroad; let us, in short, give bounties to every production of domestic industry. If, from the magnitude of this effort, we recoil as from a thing impossible, we must then demand why this system should be partially adopted? Why one-twentieth part of our citizens should be enriched by bounties drawn from the labour of all of the remaining classes of society?

To manufactures we have no hostility; we wish to see them arise, flourish, and attain a vigorous and permanent maturity; but, we wish them to advance gradually as our wants, our means, and the state of our society, shall be adapted to their establishment. We think it unwise, by precipitate measures, to force manufactures into a premature being, and then impose upon ourselves the necessity of supporting them through a precarious, a diseased, and after all a temporary existence. To the establishment, at any cost, of manufactures, which, like the munitions of war, are necessary for our national security, we have never objected. But to an organized system, for the general creation of manufactures, upon speculative principles, we pointedly object. It is at the threshold we must yet pause. The steps we now take, we may not be able to retrace. The pledges we now

give to our citizens we may not be able to recal. When thousands, perhaps millions of dollars, shall have been invested in manufactures, with the assurance of public support and protection, we know not how, with justice, this system could be abandoned, and the property, vested under such assurance, be devoted to irretrievable destruction. Even if the evils attendant upon these efforts should prove in every respect pernicious, and should press sorely on every other branch of national industry, we must go on. It is impossible to point out the limits at which this system will rest. The tariff which was adopted with the approbation of the manufacturers in 1816 is now found insufficient. The tariff proposed in 1820, if it should be adopted, after having induced the investiture of additional millions of money, may be found equally unavailing. And, when more capital, and a much greater proportion of our population, shall be engaged in manufactures, the influence of the wealthy, and the claims and the necessities of the needy, whom we ourselves have seduced into these occupations, may force the government, even reluctantly, and with a consciousness of its errors, into more disastrous measures; to the imposition of still higher duties, to restrictions, to prohibitions, to the necessity of lining our coasts with armed vessels, and our shores with revenue officers; to the necessity of injuring the best interests of our country, and debasing the character and moral principles of a large portion of our citizens.

To manufactures, we repeat, we have no hostility. We wish them to share in the general prosperity of our country, and repose and flourish under its liberal protection. But we perceive in them no features which would entitle them to partial favors, or peculiar privileges. Against a system, therefore, designed to elevate one interest in society to an undue influence and importance, against a system intended to benefit one description of citizens at the expense of every other class, against a system calculated to aggrandize and enrich some states, to the injury of others, against a system under every aspect partial, unequal, and unjust, we most solemnly protest.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,

Chairman of the Citizens of Charleston.

JAMES JERVEY, *Secretary.*

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

(In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ult.)

SUNDRY STATEMENTS,

Shewing the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury for the War and Navy Departments, from the 30th day of November, 1819, to the 13th day of November, instant; an account of transfers made during the last recess of Congress, from one appropriation to another, and the aggregate amount of payments made during the same period by the Treasurer, as agent for the War and Navy Departments.

DECEMBER 8, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

1709

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Dec. 6th, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ult. directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to that House "the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States, by the War and Navy Departments respectively, from the 30th day of December, 1819, to the 13th day of November instant; designating the amount drawn under each respective appropriation, together with an account of any transfers which may have been made at the Treasury, during the last recess of Congress, from one appropriation to any other; and also the aggregate amount of payments made, during the same period, by the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the War and Navy Departments, respectively, on warrants drawn by the said departments on the Treasurer, as such agent, designating the amount of payments made under each head of appropriation respectively, during the same period;"—I have the honour to submit the enclosed letters and statements from the Register, and 2d, 3d, and 4th Auditors of the Treasury.

From these statements it appears, that there was drawn from the Treasury by the War Department, during the time designated in the resolution, the sum of \$6,129,743 40; and that, during the same period, there was paid by the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the War Department, upon warrants drawn by that department, the sum of \$6,346,164 42.

During the same period there was drawn from the Treasury by the Navy Department the sum of \$3,561,990 and there was paid by the Treasurer of the United States as agent of the Navy Department, upon warrants drawn by that department, the sum of \$3,729,969 57.

It does not appear that any transfer has been made upon the books of the Treasury, during the last recess of Congress, from one appropriation to any other, either in the War or Navy Department.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 6th December, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit statements shewing the aggregate amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States, by the War and Navy Departments, from the 30th December, 1819, to the 13th of November instant, designating the amount drawn under each respective appropriation: viz.

The amount of moneys drawn on account of the War	
Department is - - - -	\$6,129,743 40
The amount drawn on account of the Navy Department is - - - -	3,561,990 00

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Honorable WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States, by the War Department, from the 30th of December, 1819, to the 13th of November, 1820, designating the amount drawn under each respective appropriation.

Pay of the army	-	-	-	-	636,784 00
Subsistence	-	-	-	-	622,048 00
Clothing	-	-	-	-	200,014 49
Forage	-	-	-	-	6,496 00
Medical and hospital department	-	-	-	-	42,145 00
Bounties and premiums	-	-	-	-	21,000 00
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	-	40,000 00
Quartermaster's department	-	-	-	-	350,000 00
Expenses of recruiting service	-	-	-	-	34,125 00
Ordnance	-	-	-	-	116,650 00
Fortifications	-	-	-	-	405,362 01
Arrearages military establishment	-	-	-	-	150,000 00
Prize money to officers, &c. of the garrison of Ft. Bowyer	-	-	-	-	70 12
Indian department	-	-	-	-	100,000 00
Treaties with Indian tribes	-	-	-	-	196,672 47
Military pensions	-	-	-	-	341,936 31
Revolutionary pensions	-	-	-	-	2,766,440 00
Half pay pensions to widows and orphans	-	-	-	-	100,000 00
					<u>\$6,129,743 40</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 5th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States by the Navy Department, from the 30th of December, 1819, to the 13th of November, 1820, designating the amount drawn under each respective appropriation.

Pay of the navy	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,262,420
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	456,587
Medicines	-	-	-	-	-	44,850
Freight and contingent expenses	-	-	-	-	-	251,000
Salaries of two agents and a surveyor, under the act of 1st March, 1817	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Ordnance	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Repairs of vessels	-	-	-	-	-	485,200
Gradual increase of the navy	-	-	-	-	-	580,000
Building small vessels of war	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Navy Yards, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	165,000
Surveys of ports and harbors	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Pay of the marine corps	-	-	-	-	-	177,228
Clothing do.	-	-	-	-	-	27,205
Quartermasters' stores, do.	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Dollars,						3,561,990

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 5th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg'r.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Auditor's Office, December 5th, 1820.

SIR: In conformity to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 28th of last month, I have the honor to lay before you the amount of the warrants issued by the Secretary of War on the Treasurer of the United States, as agent for the War Department, from the 1st of January, to the 13th of November, 1820, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LEE.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Amount of Warrants issued by the Secretary of War on the Treasurer of the United States, as Agent for the War Department, from the 1st January to the 19th November, 1820, inclusive, and registered in the office of the second Auditor, under the following heads of Appropriation, prepared in conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 28th November, 1820.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.				AMOUNT.
Pay of the army	-	-	-	\$923,440 34
Subsistence	-	-	-	214,168 38
Forage	-	-	-	29,526 90
Clothing	-	-	-	272,597 77
Bounties and premiums	-	-	-	34,545 21
Expenses of recruiting	-	-	-	9,811 34
Contingencies	-	-	-	27,313 05
Medical and hospital department	-	-	-	28,025 98
Ordnance	-	-	-	103,210 14
Armories	-	-	-	300,605 88
Arsenal at Watertown	-	-	-	7,800 00
Do. Augusta	-	-	-	27,757 22
Do. Baton Rouge	-	-	-	14,948 18
Do. Watervliet	-	-	-	4,723 60
Magazine at Frankford	-	-	-	3,000 00
Cannon, shot, &c.	-	-	-	43,745 19
Arming and equipping militia	-	-	-	204,063 40
Gratuities, &c.	-	-	-	19,366 63
Half pay pensions	-	-	-	98,140 24
Brigade of militia	-	-	-	1,150 13
Arrearages prior to 1st July, 1817	-	-	-	8,211 86
Arsenal at Detroit	-	-	-	1,060 00
Indian department	-	-	-	188,558 97
Carrying into effect Indian treaties, per act of 3d March, 1819	-	-	-	14,912 54
Marking and running boundary lines, per act of 16th February, 1819	-	-	-	2,658 35

ANNUITIES.

Piankashaws	-	3d March, 1807	300 00
To sundry Indian tribes, per act of 6th May, 1796	-	-	9,500 00
Do	do	25th Feby. 1799	18,655 75
Do	do	3d March, 1805	1,000 00
Do	do	21st April, 1806	15,925 00
Do	do	19th Feby. 1808	6,000 00
Do	do	1st May, 1810	2,950 00
Do	do	3d March, 1811	1,500 00
Do	do	3d March, 1817	26,100 00
Do	do	3d March, 1819	67,950 00

Amount carried forward,

AMOUNT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	AMOUNT.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	- -
Holding treaties, per acts 20th April and 16th December, 1818	2,251 41
Civilization of Indians	4,468 00
Cherokees, per acts 3d March, 1817, and 20th April, 1818	11,786 04
Annuities, per act 15th May, 1820	3,000 00
Negotiating treaties with Indians of the state of Mississippi, per act of 11th April, 1820	20,000 00
	<u>\$2,774,722 50</u>

NOTE.—The amount of warrants issued under the foregoing heads of appropriation exhibit the balance in the Treasurer's hands of moneys deposited with him by requisitions made for that purpose on the Treasury, by the Secretary of War, during the course of this year; but they do not exhibit the balances under each specific head of appropriation.

The balance under each specific appropriation can only be ascertained by a statement showing the real disbursement; for it frequently happens, on the settlement of accounts during the year, that certain sums are refunded, while others are carried to the debit of the appropriations, according to the objects for which they were disbursed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *2d Auditor's Office,*
5th December, 1820.

WM. LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,*Third Auditor's Office, December 5th, 1820.*

SIR: I hand you inclosed amount of warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and registered in this Office, from the 30th of December, 1819, to the 13th of November, 1820, designating the several appropriations to which they are charged, in pursuance of that part of the resolution of the honorable the House of Representatives, of the 28th of November, 1820, which refers itself to this Office.

Véry respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

JOSEPH Nourse, Esq.

Register of the Treasury.

Amount of Warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and registered by the Third Auditor, from the 30th day of December, 1819, to the 13th day of November, 1820, designating the several Appropriations to which they are charged.

Arrearages prior to the 1st day of July, 1815	-	\$109,439 02
Fortifications	-	568,337 73
Quartermaster department	-	509,706 44
Subsistence	-	549,797 29
Property lost, captured, or destroyed	-	1,787 47
Completing surveys of ports and harbors	-	338 00
Barracks at Baton Rouge	-	8,000 00
Survey of the coast of the United States	-	371 95
Maps, plans, books, &c. for the War Office	-	3,125 53
Balances due to certain states	-	60,049 51
Brigade of militia	-	960 50
Survey of the water courses tributary to the Mississippi	-	3,700 00
Military academy at West Point	-	43,408 21
Revolutionary pensions	-	1,346,796 11
Half-pay pensions	-	35,058 86
Invalid pensions	-	320,777 77
Extra pay to non-commissioned officers and privates for labor on roads	-	2,412 45
Act for relief of Colonel William Lawrence and the garrison at fort Boyer	-	361 18
Act for relief of Joshua Newson, Peter Crook and John Robb	-	200 00
Act for relief of Major Loring Austin and George Wells	-	404 08
Act for relief of John Harding and others	-	720 00
Matthew Barrow	-	309 19
Jennings O'Bannon	-	176 82
Fielding Jones	-	80 00
Daniel Converse and George Miller	-	140 00
Joseph M. Skinner	-	75 00
Mary Cassin	-	1,310 81
John A. Dix	-	112 00
Act making provision for the claim of M. Poirey	-	3,486 00
		<hr/>
		83,571,441 92

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, December 5th, 1820.

PETER HAGNER, *Aud.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
4th Auditor's Office, December 4, 1820.

SIR : I have the honor, herewith, to enclose to you a statement of the moneys drawn by the Secretary of the Navy from the Treasury of the United States, under each respective appropriation, from the 30th December, 1819, to the 13th November, 1820, inclusive. Also, the amount of payments made, during the same period, by the Treasurer of the United States, as Agent of the Navy Department, on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, under each head of appropriation, as called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th of last month.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CONSTANT FREEMAN, 4th Auditor.

The Honorable WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A Statement of the Moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of the Navy, under each respective appropriation, from 30th of December, 1819, to 13th of November, 1820, inclusive; also, the amount of payments made during the same period, by the Treasurer of the United States, as Agent of the Navy Department, on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, under each head of appropriation.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn from the Treasury by the Secretary of the Navy, on requisitions.	Amount of warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Navy on the Treasurer of the United States, as Agent of the Navy Department.
Pay and subsistence of officers and pay of seamen - - Purchase of provisions - - Medicines, instruments and hospital stores, including M. corps Freight, store rent, and other contingent expenses - - Navy yards and docks - - Ordnance and small arms - - Repairs of vessels - - Gradual increase of the navy - - Purchase of swords and medals - - Completing surveys of certain ports and harbors - - Shells and shot - - Salary of surveyor and agent of public lands - - Surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina - - Building small vessels - -	\$1,262,420 00 456,587 00 44,850 00 251,000 00 165,000 00 485,200 00 580,000 00 3,000 00 20,000 00 7,500 00 2,000 00 60,000 00	\$1,167,284 04 324,493 59 33,508 22 178,620 48 161,775 63 7,383 77 407,872 02 1,245,911 22 2,050 00 3,100 58 10,589 30 1,622 02 500 00 47,102 21
MARINE CORPS. Pay, &c. - - - Clothing - - - Military stores - - Qr. masters, barrackmasters, &c.	177,228 00 27,205 00 20,000 00	113,895 47 18,738 47 355 00 5,667 55
	\$3,561,990 00	\$3,729,969 57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 4th Auditor's Office,
December 4, 1820.

CONSTANT FREEMAN, 4th Auditor.

[19]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

(In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives)

THE LATEST RETURN MADE TO THAT DEPARTMENT

OF THE STATE OF THE

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF ITS SEVERAL

OFFICES OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE.

DECEMBER 9, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**DECEMBER 7, 1820.**

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 5th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House "the latest return made to that Department of the general statement of the Bank of the United States, and its offices of discount and deposite," I have the honor to submit the statement required.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[20]

MEMORIAL

OF

THE MERCHANTS OF BATH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 12, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

*The Memorial of the Merchants of the Town of Bath, in the State of
Maine,*

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States in Congress assembled

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, recognizing in the Congress of the United States the guardians and protectors of the rights and privileges of every class of their fellow-citizens, your memorialists have deemed it proper and expedient to submit, for your consideration, the following statement. They have been induced to adopt this procedure, by the ardent desire they feel to promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation, and likewise to aid, as far as practicable, in rescuing a numerous and respectable class of their fellow-citizens from the impending ruin, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, a large proportion of them must unavoidably be involved in, should the proposed tariff bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, the last session, become a law. In such an event, in the opinion of your memorialists, the efforts of those merchants, who might survive the shock, would be paralyzed, and a great sacrifice of time and property must inevitably take place, before the necessary arrangements could be made for engaging in the new occupations and employments to which they would be driven by necessity; for, it would be unreasonable to expect they would continue their commercial pursuits, when, although the coffers of the public treasury might be filled thereby, they must inevitably be doomed to poverty, and all its concomitant evils. It is believed, by your memorialists, that, by the existing tariff, a protecting duty is secured to such of the manufacturing establishments of the country, as it is interesting to the nation, until our external revenue shall become more productive, should be fostered and patronized by the government. As it will not be controverted, it is presumed, that, by the proposed system of prohibitory duties, such a diminution in the external revenue of the nation will be caused thereby, a resort to direct taxation or loans will become absolutely necessary, to enable the administration to meet the current and unavoidable expenses of the government.

Although your memorialists are desirous every branch of American industry should be fostered and protected by the government, they are unable to discover either the policy or equity of prohibiting the ordinary and honorable pursuits of the mercantile class of our citizens, and heavily burthening the whole body of the agriculturists, and also a large majority of that portion of the community employed in the mechanical and other occupations, for the purpose of enriching a small class of citizens, whose claims upon the patronage of government, it is conceived, certainly, are not superior to those of their brethren, who will be excessively injured, if not ruined, by the enactment of the proposed tariff bill. It is just to infer, from what has heretofore been experienced, that the manufacturer will enhance the price of his commodities in proportion to the demand for them, and that all articles on which Congress may lay a prohibitory duty will advance in price at least from twenty to thirty per cent. which extra price is not only to be paid by the consumer, to enrich the manufacturer, but the consumer must be likewise, in all human probability, burthened with direct taxation to make up the deficiency in the external revenue, resulting from excessive and prohibitory duties. And this must be borne without any equivalent or remuneration being received, by the great body of the citizens, for the extra expenses with which they have been thus burthened. Should the proposed tariff be adopted, and the manufacturing interest increase to the enormous extent presented in the calculations of its advocates, that employment alone would require a large proportion of the natural increase of our population; consequently, the nation would find few, or no purchasers for their wild lands, and that source of revenue must become nearly extinct also. And hence it follows, should the nation unfortunately be engaged in war, instead of having reared a hardy patriotic band of agriculturists, who would, at all times, be ready and willing to defend their country, there will have been produced an enervated race of manufacturers, totally incapacitated to endure the fatigues and deprivations of the tented field.

Another inevitable consequence will result from the contemplated increase of duties. Our merchant vessels must remain unemployed to rot by the wharves, and consequently that important and valuable nursery of American seamen will cease to exist, and the nation be deprived of the only resource for manning their armed vessels, that can be safely relied on in the event of a war, or in cases of great emergency. The habits and pursuits of men, experience teaches us, cannot be immediately changed; it is, therefore, considered problematical whether even the magical wand of government possesses sufficient virtue to convert, by its touch, merchants, agriculturists, or seamen, into manufacturers, or to break down their manly independent spirits, and render them the passive menials of taskmasters,—consequently, the rising generation must be destined to fill the workshops of the manufacturers, a large proportion of whom, like those thus employed in Europe, will be doomed to end their miserable existence in the asylums of pauperism. Your memorialists confess they are alarmed at this hor-

rid picture of prospective misery. To secure the permanent interest of any undertaking of magnitude, experience has proved, it should be permitted to progress regularly; that the sudden transfer of large capitals from one kind of business to another, is always made at great hazard: the capitalists, aware of that, will hesitate long before they invest their property in new, and, to them, untried experiments. Commerce will be cut up; a stagnation of business will ensue; and a general deterioration in the wealth of the nation will be the result.

It will be found, it is confidently believed, few, if any, complaints are heard from the proprietors of manufactories economically and skilfully managed, and wherefore should the government be called upon to protect the others against the casualties incident to the business, or the mismanagement of their agents? It is known to be the opinion of many well informed persons concerned in manufacturing establishments, that the proposed measure is a hazardous experiment; for, should even that portion of the capital now employed in commerce, which may be saved from the destruction that awaits it, be invested, in consequence of the proposed governmental bonus, in manufactories, a reduction of the external revenue would follow; direct taxes must be laid, which would unquestionably result in producing a repeal of the additional duties, and thereby involve the manufacturers in total ruin. It is an acknowledged fact, that the capital employed in commerce greatly exceeds that employed in manufactories, that the former yields a large revenue to the government, and the latter nothing. But, should the interest and claims of the class of citizens now soliciting your patronage be, in the opinion of Congress, overbalanced by those of the manufacturers, it is presumed, the interest of that highly deserving and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, the agriculturists, will not be overlooked, and that it will not be deemed advisable or expedient to tax the many for the benefit of the few. And here your memorialists would, with due deference, inquire why, notwithstanding the zeal which has been manifested to promote the interests of the whole family of American artisans, one of the most important branches of the mechanical art should have been altogether overlooked: we allude to that useful and highly important employment of ship-building, a branch of mechanical industry that requires, it is believed, the aid and assistance of a greater number of the different kinds of mechanics, and other laborers, than, probably, any other business. Yet, it is a lamentable fact, that some of the articles, which constitute a large item in the cost of a ship, and which, for a long series of years, it will not be practicable to obtain from the manufactories of our own country, are subject, even by the existing tariff, to the highest rate of duties. Much has heretofore been said and written in support of the importance of the carrying trade of the United States, and it is now conceded, that, during the period in which all the European nations were engaged in war, and while the United States remained almost the only neutral power in the civilized world, commercial pursuits yielded, in proportion to the capital employed, a greater profit than could have been

realized in any other business. But those times have passed away; and it is now understood, that propositions have been made by our government, to foreign nations, for placing the commerce between the United States and those nations on equal and reciprocal grounds, which propositions, it is also understood, have already been accepted by some of the foreign powers, and probably will, ultimately, be acceded to by most of them; it therefore cannot be expected, under these circumstances, the American merchants can be the successful rivals of the foreign ship owners, unless our citizens are enabled to build their ships as cheap as their foreign competitors. Still, we regret to state, we have seen no attempt to foster and protect those industrious and meritorious classes of our citizens engaged in ship building. They have not only been left to struggle against the embarrassments and impediments produced by the high duties before stated, but are now fearfully apprehensive a fatal measure is about to be adopted, which will plunge them into a deplorable state of poverty and wretchedness. Many other facts and arguments might, in the opinion of your memorialists, be adduced to prove that the proposed tariff, if adopted, would produce the effect and operation herein alleged; but, as our object is to present a general view of the subject only, and not a detailed examination of the operation that the proposed prohibitory duties would have, as well on the revenue of the nation, as upon the prosperity and happiness of the commercial and agricultural classes of the community, and believing the sound and unanswerable reasons, which must present themselves against the adoption of the measure in question, are too numerous, not to be readily perceived, and duly estimated, by the honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it has been deemed altogether unnecessary to go further into detail on the subject, in this memorial.

Your memorialists ask for the adoption of such measures only, as are founded on the immutable principles of justice; they claim no exclusive privileges; but, only to be placed on an equal footing with their fellow-citizens generally. Relying on the wisdom and justice of Congress, your memorialists have considered it their duty to present the foregoing statement, believing that, on a subject of such deep concern and importance, those measures will be adopted that are calculated to promote the happiness and best interest of the nation.

Bath, November 2d, 1820.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
OF A
PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION
OF THE
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of
May last.

DECEMBER 12, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

December 12th, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of May last, "directing that the Secretary of War report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, a plan for the reduction of the army to six thousand, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and preserving such parts of the corps of engineers, as, in his opinion, without regard to that number, it may be for the public interest to retain; and, also, what saving of the public revenue will be produced by such an arrangement of the army as he may propose in conformity with this resolution;" I have the honor to make the following report.

I deem it proper, before a plan is presented in detail for reducing the army, as proposed in the resolution, to state briefly the general principles on which it is conceived our military peace establishment ought to be organized. It will be readily admitted, that the organization of the army ought to have reference to the objects for which it is maintained, and ought to be such as may be best calculated to effect such objects; as it must be obvious, on the slightest reflection, that on considerations connected therewith ought to depend, not only its members, but also the principles on which it ought to be formed.

The necessity of a standing army in peace is not believed to be involved in the subject under consideration, as the resolution presupposes the propriety of maintaining one; and in fact its necessity is so apparent, that, even those least friendly to the army, have never attempted to abolish it, or even to reduce it, since the late war, much below the number proposed in the resolution. The objects for which a standing army in peace ought to be maintained may be comprized under two classes; those which, though they have reference to a state of war, yet are more immediately connected with its duties in peace; and those which relate immediately and solely to war. Under the first class may be enumerated, as the leading objects, the garrisoning of the forts along our Atlantic frontier in order to preserve them, and to cause the sovereignty of the United States to be respected in their immediate neighbourhood, and the occupying of certain commanding posts in our inland frontier to keep in check our savage neighbours, and to protect our newly formed and feeble settlements in that quarter. These are, doubtless, important objects; but are by no means so essential as those which relate immediately and solely to a state of war; and, though not to be neglected wholly, ought not to have any decided influence in the organization of our peace establishment. Without, therefore, making any farther remark on this point of the inquiry, I will proceed to consider the other class, on which, as it

comprises the great and leading inducements to maintain in this country a regular army in peace, the prominent features of its organization ought to depend.

However remote our situation from the great powers of the world, and however pacific our policy, we are, notwithstanding, liable to be involved in war; and, to resist with success its calamities and dangers, a standing army in peace, in the present improved state of the military science, is an indispensable preparation. The opposite opinion cannot be adopted, without putting to hazard the independence and safety of the country. I am aware that the militia is considered, and in many respects justly, as the great national force; but, to render them effective, every experienced officer must acknowledge, that they require the aid of regular troops. Supported by a suitable corps of trained artillerists, and by a small but well disciplined body of infantry, they may be safely relied on to garrison our forts, and to act in the field as light troops. In these services, their zeal, courage, and habit of using fire arms, would be of great importance, and would have their full effect. To rely on them beyond this, to suppose our militia capable of meeting in the open field the regular troops of Europe, would be to resist the most obvious truth, and the whole of our experience as a nation. War is an art, to obtain perfection in which, much time and experience, particularly for the officers, are necessary. It is true, that men of great military genius occasionally appear, who, though without experience, may, when an army is already organized and disciplined, lead it to victory; yet, I know of no instance, under circumstances nearly equal, in which the greatest talents have been able, with irregular and undisciplined troops, to meet with success those that were regularly trained. Genius without much experience may command, but it cannot go much further. It cannot at once organize and discipline an army, and give it that military tone, and habit, which only, in the midst of imminent danger, can enable it to perform the most complex evolutions with precision and promptitude. Those qualities, which essentially distinguish an army from an equal assemblage of untrained individuals, can only be acquired by the instruction of experienced officers. If they, particularly the company and regimental officers, are inexperienced, the army must remain undisciplined, in which case, the genius, and even the experience, of the commander, will be of little avail. The great and leading objects, then, of a military establishment in peace, ought to be to create and perpetuate military skill and experience; so that, at all times, the country may have at its command a body of officers, sufficiently numerous, and well instructed in every branch of duty, both of the line and staff; and the organization of the army ought to be such, as to enable the government, at the commencement of hostilities, to obtain a regular force, adequate to the emergencies of the country, properly organized and prepared for actual service. It is thus only, that we can be in the condition to meet the first shocks of hostilities with unyielding firmness; and to press on an enemy, while our resources are yet unexhausted. But if, on the other hand, disregarding

the sound dictates of reason and experience, we should in peace neglect our military establishment, we must, with a powerful and skillful enemy, be exposed to the most distressing calamities. Not all the zeal, courage, and patriotism of our militia, unsupported by regularly trained and disciplined troops, can avert them. Without such troops, the two or three first campaigns would be worse than lost. The honor of our arms would be tarnished, and the resources of the country uselessly lavished; for, in proportion to the want of efficiency, and a proper organization, must, in actual service, be our military expenditures. When taught by sad experience, we would be compelled to make redoubled efforts, with exhausted means, to regain those very advantages, which were lost for the want of experience and skill. In addition to the immense expenditure which would then be necessary, exceeding, manifold, what would have been sufficient to put our peace establishment on a respectable footing, a crisis would be thus brought on of the most dangerous character. If our liberty should ever be endangered by the military power gaining the ascendancy, it will be from the necessity of making those mighty and irregular efforts to retrieve our affairs, after a series of disasters, caused by the want of adequate military knowledge; just as, in our physical system, a state of the most dangerous excitement and paroxysm follows that of the greatest debility and prostration. To avoid these dangerous consequences, and to prepare the country to meet a state of war, particularly at its commencement, with honor and safety, much must depend on the organization of our military peace establishment, and I have, accordingly, in the plan about to be proposed, for the reduction of the army, directed my attention mainly to that point, believing it to be of the greatest importance.

To give such an organization the leading principles in its formation ought to be, that, at the commencement of hostilities, there should be nothing either to new model or to create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and the war formation of the army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter, should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary.

It is thus, and thus only, the dangerous transition from peace to war may be made without confusion or disorder; and the weakness and danger, which otherwise would be inevitable, be avoided. Two consequences result from this principle. First, the organization of the staff in a peace establishment ought to be such, that every branch of it should be completely formed, with such extension as the number of troops and posts occupied may render necessary; and, secondly, that the organization of the line ought, as far as practicable, to be such that, in passing from the peace to the war formation, the force may be sufficiently augmented, without adding new regiments or battalions; thus raising the war on the basis of the peace establishment, instead of creating a new army to be added to the old, as at the commencement of the late war. The next principle to be observed, is, that the organization ought to be such as to induce, in time of

peace, citizens of adequate talents and respectability of character to enter and remain in the military service of the country, so that the government may have officers at its command, who, to the requisite experience, would add the public confidence. The correctness of this principle can scarcely be doubted, for, surely, if it is worth having an army at all, it is worth having it well commanded.

These are the general principles upon which I propose to form the organization of the army, as proposed to be reduced under the resolution. By reference to tables A and B, which contain the proposed and present organizations, it will be seen, that the principal difference between them is in the reduction of the rank and file. The present organization of the staff, with its branches, is retained, with slight alterations. The principal changes in it are, in that of the commissary general of purchases, and the judge advocates, by which it is intended that they should conform more exactly to the principles on which the other branches are now formed. It is believed that the true principle of its organization is, that every distinct branch of the staff should terminate in a chief, to be stationed, at least in peace, near the seat of government, and to be made responsible for its condition. It is thus that the government may at all times obtain correct knowledge of the condition of the army in every particular, and be enabled to introduce method, order, and economy, in its disbursements. It is, at present, with slight exceptions, thus organized, and the beneficial effects of it have already been strikingly exemplified by experience. Since the passage of the act of the 14th of April, 1818, which gave the present organization to the staff, the expense of the army has been greatly reduced, while, at the same time, the various articles supplied have been improved in quality, and the punctuality with which they have been issued; and while the movements of the army have, at least for the present, been rendered more expensive by occupying the distant frontier posts at the mouth of the St. Peter's and at the Council Bluffs. By a statement from the adjutant and inspector general, and the books of the second auditor, marked C, containing the army disbursements from 1818 to 1820 inclusive, it appears that the expense of the army in 1818, the year in which the present organization commenced, amounted to three millions seven hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, while the amount of warrants issued for current disbursements to the first of November this year, has amounted only to two millions six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and eleven cents, and the disbursements of the whole year will, probably, not exceed two millions seven hundred thousand dollars. In the year 1818, the aggregate average number of the military establishment, including the cadets, amounted to eight thousand one hundred and ninety-nine, and that of this year to nine thousand six hundred and eleven. It is admitted, that, during the same period, a considerable reduction has taken place in many of the articles which constitute the supplies of the army, the effect of which has been to reduce its expense; but, on examination, it will appear

that the diminution on this account is much less than what on the first impression might be supposed. Many of the more considerable items, which constitute the expenses of the army, are fixed by law, and do not fluctuate with the change of prices, such as the pay of the officers and men, the subsistence of the former, and the allowance to them for servants, forage, transportation of baggage, &c. All of the items estimated for, by the paymaster general, excepting clothing for servants, which is of small amount, partake of this character; to which, if we add those in the quartermaster general's estimates, which, although the price of some of them have in the period under consideration been reduced, yet that has been at least balanced in the increased expenditure of that department for the two last years, by the extension and increased number of the military posts; it will result, that the reduction in the expense of the army by the diminution of prices is substantially confined to the clothing, medical, and subsistence departments. Some pains have been taken to ascertain this diminution, in the various articles supplied by them, and it has resulted in the belief, that the average of those supplied by the clothing and medical departments were, in the year 1818, about seven per cent. higher than in this, and in the subsistence about forty per cent. With this data, it is ascertained, (see table D,) that the expense of the army this year, had no diminution in price since 1818 taken place, would have amounted, deducting for the difference of the average number of the two years, and allowing for the expenditure of the Seminole war in 1818, to about two millions seven hundred and ninety-one thousand and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents. This sum, deducted from three millions seven hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, the expense of the army in 1818, gives for the actual saving, after allowing for the diminution of prices, the sum of nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents, (see table D,) which has been effected through the organization of the present staff, by enabling the department to superintend, in its minute details, as well the various disbursements of the army, as the measures taken to prevent the waste of public property. The amount of saving may appear to be very great, but it is confidently believed, that it cannot be materially reduced by any just mode of calculation of which the subject is susceptible.

As great as this result is, it is only in war that the benefits of a proper organization of the staff can be fully realized. With a complete organization, and experienced officers, trained in time of peace to an exact and punctual discharge of their duty, the saving in war (not to insist on an increased energy and success in our military movements) would be of incalculable advantage to the country. The number of deputies and assistants in each branch ought to be regulated by the exigency of the service, and this must obviously depend much more on the number of posts, than on the number of troops; and as no material change can, consistently with the public interest, be made as to the posts, under the proposed reduction, little dimin-

tion can be made in the number of subordinate officers belonging to the staff.

It is also proposed to retain the two major and four brigadier generals. Although it is not probable that there will be concentrated, in time of peace, at any one point, a force equal to the command of a single major, or even a brigadier general, yet it is conceived that it is important to the service that they should be retained. As two regiments, with a proper proportion of artillery and light troops, constitute, in our service, one brigade, and two brigades a division, the command of a major general, the number of regiments and battalions, under the proposed organization, thus gives a command equal to that of two major and four brigadier generals. But a more weighty, and, in my opinion, decisive reason, why they should be retained, may be found in the principle already stated, that, the organization of the peace establishment ought to be such as to induce persons of talent and respectability to enter and continue in the military service. To give to the officers of the army the necessary skill and acquirements, the military academy is an invaluable part of our establishment; but that alone will be inadequate. For this purpose, respectability of rank and compensation must be given to the officers of the army, in due proportion to the other pursuits of life. Every prudent individual, in selecting his course of life, must be governed, making some allowance for natural disposition, essentially by the reward which attends the various pursuits open to him. Under our free institutions, every one is left free to make his selection; and most of the pursuits of life, followed with industry and skill, lead to opulence and respectability. The profession of arms, in the well established state of things which exist among us, has no reward but what is attached to it by law; and if that should be inferior to other professions, it would be idle to suppose individuals, possessed of the necessary talents and character, would be induced to enter it. A mere sense of duty ought not, and cannot, be safely relied on. It supposes that individuals would be actuated by a stronger sense of duty towards the government, than the latter towards them.

If we may judge from experience, it would seem that the army, even with these important commands, which, from their rank and compensation, must operate strongly on those who have a military inclination, does not present inducements to remain in it, stronger than, nor even as strong as, those of most of the other respectable pursuits of life.

The number of resignations has been very great, of which many are among the most valuable officers. Should the number of generals be reduced, the motive for entering or continuing in service must also be greatly reduced; for, like the high prizes in a lottery, though they can be obtained by a few only, yet they operate on all those who adventure; so those important stations which they occupy are, with those the best qualified to serve their country, the principal motive to enter or remain in the army. To retain them is, in fact, the cheapest mode of commanding such talents; for, to pursue the meta-

phor, if the high prizes were distributed among all of the tickets, there would be but few adventurers, so, if the compensation attached to the general officers were distributed proportionably among the other officers, the inducement which the army now holds out for a military profession, to individuals of suitable character, would be almost wholly lost. If the generals were reduced to one major, and two brigadiers, the saving would not exceed \$14,432 annually, which, distributed among the officers in proportion to their pay, would give to a lieutenant but \$25 59 additional pay, and to a captain \$30 87 annually, a sum too inconsiderable to have much effect.

I will proceed next to make a few remarks on that portion of the organization which proposes to reduce the rank and file, without a correspondent reduction of the battalions and regiments. By a reference to the table A, it will be seen that it is proposed to add the rifle regiment to those of the infantry, and unite the ordnance, and the light and heavy artillery into one corps of artillery, which, when thus blended, to form nine regiments of infantry, and five battalions of artillery, from the latter of which the corps of ordnance is to be taken, to consist of one colonel, and lieutenant colonel, two majors, seven captains, and as many lieutenants as the President may judge necessary. This organization will require all the officers of the line of the present army to be retained. The reasons for the union of the corps, as well as the other details, will be found explained in the proper place in the annexed tables.

No position connected with the organization of the peace establishment is susceptible of being more rigidly proved, than that the proportion of its officers to the rank and file ought to be greater than in a war establishment. It results immediately from a position, the truth of which cannot be fairly doubted, and which I have attempted to illustrate in the preliminary remarks, that the leading object of a regular army in time of peace ought to be, to enable the country to meet with honor and safety, particularly at the commencement of war, the dangers incident to that state; to effect this object, as far as practicable, the peace organization ought, as has been shown, to be such, that, in passing to a state of war, there should be nothing either to new model, or to create; and that the difference between that, and the war organization ought to be simply in the greater magnitude of the latter. The application of this principle has governed in that portion of the formation of the proposed military establishment, now under consideration. The companies, both of the artillery and infantry, are proposed to be reduced to their minimum peace formation, the former to consist of sixty four privates, and non commissioned officers, and the latter of thirty seven, which will give to the aggregate of both corps thus formed six thousand three hundred and sixteen, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates. Without adding an additional officer, or a single company, they may be augmented, should a just precaution, growing out of our foreign relations, render it necessary, to eleven thousand five hundred and fifty eight; and, pending hostilities, by adding 288

officers, the two corps, on the maximum of the war formation, may be raised to the respectable force of 4,545 of the artillery, and 14,490 of the infantry, making in the aggregate 19,035 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates (see table E.) The war organization, thus raised on the basis of the peace establishment, will bring into effective operation the whole of the experience and skill of the latter, which, with attention, would, in a short period, be communicated to the new recruits, and the officers recently appointed, so as to constitute a well disciplined force. Should the organization of full companies, on the contrary, be adopted for the peace establishment, this process could be carried to a very limited extent. Six thousand men so organized can be augmented on the full war establishment only to 9,115 by doubling the battalions. (see table E.) Any additional force, beyond that, must be obtained by adding new regiments and battalions, with all of the disadvantages of inexperience in the officers and men, without the means of immediate instruction. This was the fatal error at the commencement of the late war, which cost the country so much treasure and blood. The peace establishment, which preceded it, was very imperfectly organized, and did not admit of the necessary augmentation; nor did the government avail itself of even its limited capacity in that respect. The forces raised were organized into new corps, in which, consequently, every branch of military duty was to be learned by the officers as well as men. But, with all of these disadvantages, the experience and discipline of the old establishment was of immense use, and has not been duly appreciated. The officers belonging to it gradually diffused their military knowledge through the army, and contributed much to the brilliant results of the campaign of 1814. For the truth of this assertion, I might with confidence appeal to those officers, who then acquired so much glory for themselves and their country.

Another reason remains to be urged, why, in the peace establishment, the number of officers ought to be great compared with the actual force. At the commencement of war an adequate number of experienced officers is of greater importance than that of disciplined troops, even were it possible to have the latter without the former; for it is not difficult to form in a short time well disciplined troops by experienced officers, but the reverse is impossible. The qualifications of the officers are essentially superior to those of the soldiers, and are more difficult to be acquired. The progress of military science has not added much to the difficulty of performing the duty of the soldier, or of training him, but it has greatly to that of the officer. No government can, in the present improved state of the military science, neglect with impunity to instruct a sufficient number of its citizens in a science indispensable to its independence and safety, and to perfect which instruction, it is necessary that some portion of them (the number to be regulated by the resources of the country and its relation with other governments) should make arms their profession.

Table F exhibits the estimate of the saving which will be made by the proposed organization.

I have thus presented an organization which I deem the most effective, and which, in the future exigencies of the country, may be of the utmost importance. A different one, requiring for the present an expenditure something less than that proposed, might, in some respects, be more agreeable at this moment; but, believing that nothing in our situation or in our relation with other powers, however pacific at this time, can give a certain assurance of uninterrupted peace, a state which may exist in the imagination of the poet, but which no nation has yet had the good fortune to enjoy, I have deemed it my duty to present that organization which will most effectually protect the country against the calamities and dangers of any future contest in which it may be our misfortune to be involved.

Economy is certainly a very high political virtue, intimately connected with the power and the public virtue of the community. In military operations, which, under the best management, are so expensive, it is of the utmost importance; but, by no propriety of language can that arrangement be called economical, which, in order that our military establishment in peace should be rather less expensive, would, regardless of the purposes for which it ought to be maintained, render it unfit to meet the dangers incident to a state of war.

With a single observation, which was omitted in its proper place, I will conclude my remarks. The plan proposed for the reduction of the army gives six thousand three hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, instead of six thousand, the number fixed in the resolution. It was found difficult to form an organization on proper principles, which would give that precise number, and as the difference was not deemed very material, I have ventured to deviate to that extent from the terms of the resolution.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN,

The Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

ORGANIZATION of the Army as proposed under the Resolution of the House of Representatives of 11th May, 1820.

GENERAL STAFF.

- 2 Major generals.
- 4 Aids de camp.
- 4 Brigadier generals.
- 4 Aids de camp.
- 1 Judge advocate.
- 6 Topographical engineers.
- 4 Assistant topographical do.
- 1 Adjutant and inspector general.
- 2 Adjutants general.
- 4 Assistant adjutants general.
- 2 Inspectors general.
- 4 Assistant inspectors general.
- 10 Regimental adjutants.
- 8 Battalion adjutants.

Quartermaster's Department.

- 1 Quartermaster general.
- 2 Deputy quartermasters general.
- 16 Assistant deputy quartermasters general.
- 10 Regimental quartermasters.
- 8 Battalion quartermasters.

Paymaster Department.

- 1 Paymaster general.
- 19 Paymasters.

Purchasing Department.

- 1 Commissary general.
- 1 Assistant commissary general.
- 2 Store keepers.

Subsistence Department.

- 1 Commissary general, with as many assistant commissaries as the service may require.

Medical Department.

- 1 Surgeon general.
 2 Assistant surgeons general.
 1 Apothecary general.
 2 Assistant Apothecaries general.
 25 Surgeons.
 44 Assistant surgeons.

Engineer Corps.

- 1 Colonel.
 1 Assistant engineer.
 1 Lieutenant colonel.
 2 Majors.
 6 Captains.
 6 Lieutenants.
 6 Second lieutenants.

Military Academy.

- 12 Professors and masters.
 250 Cadets.

ARTILLERY.

- 1 Colonel commandant.
 1 Colonel of ordnance.
 1 Lieutenant colonel of ordnance.
 2 Majors of ordnance.
 5 Lieutenant colonels of regiments.
 5 Majors do
 7 Captains of ordnance.
 5 Do of light artillery.
 40 Do of artillery.
 10 Lieutenants of light artillery.
 80 Do of artillery.
 10 Second lieutenants of light artillery.
 80 Second lieutenants of artillery.
-
- 247 Officers.

15	Sergeants of light artillery.
120	Do of artillery.
30	Corporals of light artillery.
240	Do of artillery.
5	Do of the train.
5	Armorers.
5	Smiths, (light artillery.)
5	Trumpets, (light artillery.)
40	Drummers.
90	Gunners, (light artillery.)
720	Do artillery.
180	Matross, light artillery.
1,440	Do artillery.
10	Workmen.
45	Soldiers of the train, light artillery.
<hr/>	
2,950	Privates.
<hr/>	

INFANTRY.

9	Colonels.
9	Lieutenant colonels.
9	Majors.
90	Captains.
90	Lieutenants.
90	First lieutenants.
90	Second lieutenants.
<hr/>	
297	Officers.
<hr/>	
360	Sergeants.
360	Corporals.
9	Armorers.
9	Drum majors.
90	Drummers.
2,520	Privates.
18	Workmen.
<hr/>	
3,366	Privates.
<hr/>	
75	Artificers, workmen of ordnance.
6,391	Men, rank and file.
<hr/>	

STAFF.

The chief reduction which is practicable in the staff, is that of the purchasing department. It is reduced to one commissary general, stationed at Washington; one assistant and two storekeepers, at New York and Philadelphia, where all stores purchased for the army will be concentrated, and from whence they will be distributed to the quartermasters of every corps. By abolishing the distinction between the battalion and regimental paymasters, several corps may occasionally, when assembled on one point, be paid by the same officer. The difficulty of finding suitable persons willing to accept of the appointment of surgeons' mates, has likewise been the reason for suppressing that rank, and allowing in their steads a certain number of assistant surgeons with the rank and appointment of post surgeons, and abolishing all distinctions of rank and pay between surgeons employed in a post, battalion, or regiment. In small posts the assistant commissaries of subsistence may be charged with the functions of quartermasters.

ARTILLERY.

By uniting the three corps of the ordnance, light artillery, and artillery, in one, appointing one general staff at the head of it, and making its officers pass in rotation through the three services, the organization of the army will be rendered more simple, and the instruction of the officers much more complete. The present regiment of light artillery being organized to manœuvre sixty guns, is stronger than our occasions require; being on foot, and performing garrison duty, it cannot practise its peculiar manœuvres, nor qualify itself for the service which it will be called upon to perform in the field. It is therefore proposed to convert it into an additional regiment of foot artillery, which will only be changing its denomination, and to add a company of light artillery to each of the five regiments of artillery. This arm will thus be distributed on the frontier, and by allowing twenty-eight saddle and thirty-two train horses to each company, with ten soldiers of the train to serve them, it will be enabled to manœuvre two pieces at a time, with their caissons.

Two lieutenants and two second lieutenants in each company are more than the service indispensably requires. A certain number of officers of this rank can, therefore, always be spared from regimental service, and appointed as assistants in the ordnance department. But it is necessary to maintain some supernumerary captains for this purpose, for, if their number did not pass that of the companies of artillery, it would be impossible to spare a captain of artillery from his company. Lest misapprehension should arise on this subject, it is proper to state, that officers of artillery detailed on the ordnance service, are exclusively under the control of the ordnance department. The service of the arsenals is to be provided for out of the artillery; and the cannoneers will thus perfect themselves in the composition of fire-

works, &c. A single company of ordnance artificers will be retained in peace.

As three or four experienced pointers are sufficient for each piece, it is proposed to form them into a peculiar class, as in Europe. All augmentations or reductions of the artillery will then fall on the matrosses, who can be trained in a few weeks. The proposed organization allows three sergeants, commanding two guns, to each company, (of whom the senior may perform the duties of orderly and quartermaster sergeant,) six corporals, commanding each one gun, three gunners, and six matrosses, (the least number that can manœuvre it,) to each gun. By raising the force of each company to 100 men, in time of war, the whole corps will be able to manœuvre 90 guns in the field, viz. 30 by the light artillery, and 60 by ten companies of foot, and 900 or even 1,800 guns in forts and batteries, by allowing six cannoneers, or even three, with the aid of the militia, to serve alternately two guns.

INFANTRY.

The proposed organization in the reduction of each regiment to the minimum force, will leave it adapted to the purposes of military service and instruction, by preserving in each corps all its necessary component parts. To execute the modern manœuvres of the field, each battalion must divide itself in two half battalions, four divisions, eight platoons, and sixteen sections, and thirty-two squads, exclusive of its flank companies. Experience has pointed out that in time of war its front should not pass 200 files, exclusive of flank companies, lest it become weak and wavering. But it cannot in peace be reduced below 128 files, or 64 to a half battalion, 32 to a division, 16 to a platoon, 8 to a section, 4 to a squad, as the various fractions would become too diminutive for any service, if reduced below that number.

The propriety of reducing each regiment to its minimum force, rather than reducing the number of regiments, and making them somewhat stronger, has been chiefly deduced from the following principle: the desire of avoiding to create new regiments, with raw inexperienced officers at their head, in the time of war. Each regiment of the army can be formed into two battalions, equally intermixed with old soldiers at the approach of war, and that by a very simple operation, provided that, some time previously, care may have been taken to augment the number of their officers, and fill up their ranks to a higher complement. Nine regiments which, on the proposed organization, form only 3,663 men in time of peace, may then be raised to near 16,000 in time of war, without creating new corps—by doubling the number of battalions, and raising their front to 250 files, including the flank companies, and forming them in 3 ranks. It is, therefore, evident, that the reduction of each regiment of infantry, when formed on this small scale, whilst it makes a very trifling economy, for the present, deprives us of the power of forming a large and effective force in time of war.

The mode of doubling the battalion is simply to form a battalion of each half battalion, a division of each platoon, a platoon of each section, &c. and fill up their ranks to the proper number, with a care to place the recruits in the second ranks.

NOTE.—As this estimate is predicated on the smallest numbers that can perform the requisite manœuvres in the school of company and battalion, and, as experience proves that no organization can be kept full, an increase of one-sixth to the rank and file, would render the corps at all times efficient and perfect, and would greatly improve the proposed organization.



7
each
tion
place

1
can
bat
full
cor
pro



ABST

m
a

2-21

As
dered
the re
an est
durin.

Digitized by Google

4

ea
tu
pl

ca
ba
fu
co
pr

ABSTRACT from the Annual General returns of the Army, showing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in each year, as reported by the latest returns received at this office; together with the academic staff, and cadets of the military school, at West Point.

RETURN.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, & privates.	Army Aggregate.	Staff of the military academy not of the army.	Cadets of the military academy.	Grand Total.
December, 1817	640	7,581	8,221	8	253	8,482
December, 1818	644	7,032	7,676	9	231	7,916
December, 1819	641	8,047	8,688	9	244	8,941
September, 1820	683	8,469				
As the returns of this year are only rendered for the third quarter, I have to add the recruits of the several rendezvous, and an estimate for those which will be enlisted during the fourth quarter	-	885	10,037	8	236	10,281

NOTE.—A division of the aggregates at the close of 1817, and 1818, will give the average strength of the army, for 1818, 8,199, and, in like manner, the average strength of the army for 1820 will be 9,611.

C.—Continued.

Abstract of the recruiting returns, showing the number of men enlisted in each of the following years, viz:

1817	3,939
1818	4,238
1819	4,304
1820	3,211

The number of recruits for this year is taken from the returns of the three first quarters, and an estimate for the present quarter.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 2d December, 1820.

D. PARKER, *Adj't. & Inspec. Gen.*

[21]

Statement of the annual expenses of the army proper, consisting of the following appropriations, viz: pay, subsistence, forage, clothing, bounties and premiums, expenses of recruiting, hospital department, contingencies, quartermaster's department, and military academy, (building excepted,) during the years 1818, 1819, and to the 30th November, 1820, inclusive.

For the year	1818	\$3,748,445	01
	1819	\$3,351,363	12
	1820	\$2,616,526	11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, 5th Dec. 1820.

WM. LEE.

F.

Statement showing the saving of expenditure by the proposed organization of the army.

Pay for officers and men, subsistence for officers, forage for officers, and clothing for officers' servants	} 419,702 70
Subsistence department, - - - - -	194,595 76
Quartermaster's department, - - - - -	100,000
Clothing department, - - - - -	153,650
Bounties, premiums, and recruiting, - - - - -	25,296
Medical department, - - - - -	11,960

Total am't of saving by the proposed organization £905,204 46

NOTE—The estimate of saving is made on the basis of the expenditure of 1820, and on the supposition of the rank and file of the army, under the existing organization and that which is proposed, not being full by one sixth. Should a reduction be made, as proposed, the actual appropriations of the next year, under the various heads, must be determined by the principles which have governed in forming the general estimates for that year, and may differ in some respects from the saving above calculated. As the ranks would be nearly full in the first year after the reduction, some allowance would have to be made on that account.

[22]

MEMORIAL

OF

THE DELEGATES

OF THE

UNITED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

OF

**PRINCE GEORGE, SUSSEX, SURRY, PETERSBURG, BRUNSWICK, DEN-
WIDDIE, AND ISLE OF WIGHT.**

DECEMBER 13, 1890.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEXTON.

1890.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

The petition of the delegates of the United Agricultural Societies of Prince George, Sussex, Surry, Petersburg, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Isle of Wight,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

Your petitioners, a portion of the independent agriculturists of Virginia, again present themselves to your honorable houses, respectfully soliciting your attention to the present state of the tariff duties, and your protection against the wild speculations and ruinous schemes of an association denominating themselves the friends of national industry.

We should not again have obtruded our opinions, still less our arguments, on the wisdom and experience of our representatives, but from a conviction that the decision of this question is of vital importance; that, by the establishment of that system of exclusion, developed in the tariff bill presented at your last session, the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the nation would be completely prostrated; the whole frame of our constitution strained, to accommodate this monstrous anomaly in a free government, and, as a necessary consequence, nothing left of our boasted freedom and anticipated greatness, but an empty name.

Though we do not believe that all who support this measure are aware of its consequences, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves, nor would we from our fellow-citizens, that the authors of this project contemplate nothing less than a radical change in our political institutions.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the fabricators of so formidable a machine should not have calculated both its powers and its tendencies, and adjusted both to the views of its projectors. That their views are not solely or principally to the protection of manufactures, we are convinced, by the single fact, that our manufacturers are already more than sufficiently protected. The present tariff duties operate as a bounty of at least twenty-five per cent. in their favor. Freight, insurance, commissions, and the various other expenses of importation, cannot be estimated at less than fifteen per cent. The British manufacturer, the most formidable rival in this, and every other market, is taxed by his own government to the amount of one third of the whole product of his industry, which also operates in favor of our manufacturers, adding 33 1-3 per cent. to the former amount. The extraordinary rise in the value of money in this country must also be taken into account, as it operates as a bounty in fa-

vor of our manufacturers: the increased value here enabling them to procure necessities as well as labor for a smaller sum; while the comparatively low value of money in Europe, compelling the foreign competitor to keep up the price of his goods, enables the American to keep up his prices also, nearly to the former standard.

The aggregate of these bounties will be found considerably upwards of 100 per cent. in favor of our manufacturers.

With these facts before us, we cannot be persuaded that the protection of manufacturers is the real object of the new tariff bill. But, to come at the true design of its authors, we have only to investigate the obvious tendency of the measure; the means will generally discover the end.

The first operation of the prohibitory system will be ruinous to those immediately engaged in foreign commerce, with whom almost every individual directly concerned in any branch of trade will be more or less involved. Other nations will retaliate by excluding our products, as we have excluded theirs. The carrying trade, of which the superiority of our vessels would, under different circumstances, always insure us a valuable portion, must cease. Ship building, after being brought to astonishing perfection, and daily becoming a more lucrative business, will be forgotten, our vessels rot in our harbors, and our seamen emigrate or resort to piracy or smuggling for the want of honest employment; our coasting trade and fisheries will soon be at the mercy of our enemies; for neither can be long protected by a nation without foreign commerce.

The mercantile and agricultural interests are so intimately connected that the ruin of the farmer must follow that of the merchant in no distant succession. The diminution of revenue derived from imports and sale of public lands must be made up by heavy internal taxes, the principal weight falling, as usual, on the agriculturist. The price of almost every article he is obliged to purchase will be increased at the pleasure of the pampered monopolist, who (competition being removed) will be limited in his demands only by the measure of his own cupidity, of the latitude of which we have had a fair opportunity of judging during the late war. The quantity of produce must be reduced to the limits of home consumption, as we can no longer calculate on a market for the usual surplus among nations whose goods we refuse to take in exchange. Without exchange of goods commerce cannot exist. The value of lands, buildings, and stock, will rapidly depreciate, and the owners, once the pride and strength of their country, sink into poverty and insignificance.

While our independent yeomen are to be thus humbled, while their proud spirits are in training for the yoke, another party, less attached to the soil, and completely dependent on the bounty of government, is to be raised to opulence and power; to be invested with exclusive privileges, more especially that of taxing their fellow-citizens at discretion. And this, as we are told, for the sake of national independence.

It is more easy to see how zealously such men would support even the most obnoxious and unprincipled measures of a government on whose breath their wealth and consequence depend, than how national independence can be promoted by the oppression of a vast majority of the people for the benefit of a small minority.

National independence has always appeared to us something very different from the oppression of the people, and the creation of privileged orders: that this is the end to which the prohibitory system inevitably leads, we have no doubt; that such is the favorite object of its authors, charity may still hesitate to pronounce.

The history of any branch of the forced manufactures of Great Britain exhibits a series of oppressions so extensive in their range, so gross and revolting in their operation, as would, we believe, deter any friend of liberty or justice from repeating the experiment. We collect, also, from the same source, the uncertain issue of attempting to force manufactures, for, with all the characteristic ingenuity, patience, and industry, of her artisans, backed by powers such as a free people can never delegate to their government, or permit them to assume, we find that there are some manufactures which Great Britain has not been able to force. We note the silk manufacture, which, from the revocation of the edict of Nantz to this day, has been unproductive; while millions have been lost to the nation by excluding the silks of France and Italy, and, in return, having their manufactures excluded by these nations. The abortive attempts repeatedly made, since the union of Great Britain and Ireland, to establish the woollen manufacture in the latter country, is worthy of consideration; as immense sums, both of English and Irish capital, have been sunk in the undertaking; and we cannot but observe, that the establishment of the same manufacture in England has been effected at a price no free people would consent to pay.

These facts would induce us to suspect that the only certain results of the system in which we are about to involve ourselves, are, enormous expenses, and gross violation of principle.

To obviate all these difficulties, we are assured that, by the establishment of manufactures, a home market will be obtained for the whole of our produce. As this argument has been so often and so confidently reiterated, it will be necessary to ascertain its value.

If we already supply the whole people of America with as much corn, wheat, and tobacco, as they can consume, and export, besides, a large surplus, by what operation of the new tariff bill is this surplus to be disposed of? We cannot presume that the appetites and capacities of our people will be so much increased by the operation of the shuttle, or the gin, as to work such a miracle. The only solution this difficulty admits of, is the one given by the advocates of the prohibitory system, to wit: that it may be made the interest of the farmer and planter to embark their capitals in manufacturing establishments; that, by thus diminishing the number of cultivators, and consequently of produce, we may get rid of our surplus by not raising it.

Now, we really consider this as one of the most impudent proposals ever made by the most unblushing empiric to a reflecting people. The agriculturists of the United States, an immense majority of the nation, are called on, not only to abandon every prospect of clearing the millions of acres of rich land, in their back countries, but also to abandon a part of that already in cultivation. To consent to have it made their interest to engage in manufactures, by the joint operation of exclusion from market, increased taxes, and manufacturing impositions. In plain English, the hardy, independent sons of our forests and our fields are called on to consent to be starved into weavers and button-makers. But, be it remembered, that, before this conviction of their interest has reached them, few will be found disposed to purchase lands and stock, no longer valuable: if any, it will be for a pittance not sufficient, probably, to pay their debts.

These people would really persuade us that the cultivation of the earth is no species of industry; that all are idlers who neither weave nor spin, and may, of course, be fairly proscribed; their fields turned into deserts, that factories may be established, those precious seminaries of spotless virtue, where the daughters of our ruined farmers may learn industry, simplicity of manners, and purity of mind; and their sons temperance, soberness, and chastity, as practised in the best institutions of Leeds and Manchester.

That the despotic power of driving any class of citizens from the employments of their own choice, and forcing them into others, profitable or unprofitable, congenial or uncongenial, has been delegated to the federal government, we can no more believe, than that the authority to divide our people, like the Hindoos, into casts, has been conveyed, under the form of powers to regulate trade.

After demonstrating the ruinous tendency of the prohibitory system, with respect to the agriculture, commerce, and revenue, of these states, and its entire inconsistency with the spirit of our free institutions, it is scarcely necessary to dwell on more remote consequences; amongst which may be anticipated a regularly organized system of smuggling, introducing in its train fraud, perjury, the exercise of lawless force, swarms of tide-waiters and sycophants, increased governmental expenses, and immense executive patronage.

We cannot restrain the expression of our surprize, that a system, the impolicy of which has been long since demonstrated by the ablest political writers of Europe, and confirmed by the experience of the greatest commercial nations of the world, should, at this day, cost a moment's discussion in America.

England confesses the ruin in which she has been involved by the pursuit of this system, and her inability to extricate herself; while the commerce of Holland has been completely paralyzed by the protection afforded by their king to the manufacturers of his Belgian subjects.

The idea of enriching a country by confining its whole wealth within its own limits is a mere chimera. The only use of wealth,

that we can conceive, is, to enable its possessors to procure the necessities and comforts of life; and, if we can procure these in greater abundance by sending part of our wealth abroad, we increase our happiness in the same proportion, and, in effect, increase our wealth also.

So far from wishing to realize the vision of supplying all our wants by the labor and ingenuity of our own citizens, and thus being enabled to insulate ourselves from the rest of mankind, we would consider such a consummation the heaviest misfortune that could befall us.

That freedom and science can be kept alive amongst a people, only by an extensive intercourse with the rest of the world, a glance at the condition of nations, ancient and modern, clearly establishes. In the whole range of history, we find those nations, only, enlightened, powerful, and free, who have cultivated an extensive foreign intercourse; while those whose jealous policy insulated them from the other nations of the earth have been ignorant and slavish, in proportion to the degree of seclusion they have practised. Of this latter description the Chinese, Persians, and Turks, and, indeed, the whole of the eastern monarchies, afford most deplorable specimens.

Considering the whole system of bounties, monopolies, and protecting duties, as tending, in all its bearings, to interrupt the prosperity, deteriorate the morals, and subvert the liberties of our citizens, we respectfully and earnestly solicit your honorable houses to protect us from those evils, by disembarassing every species of industry from all artificial impediments and restraints, as far as may be consistent with the production of the necessary revenue, and leaving them to the surest of all protection, their own utility, and the interest of those engaged in them.

[28]

MEMORIAL

OF

THE DELEGATES

FROM THE

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS

OF

THE STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 13, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and the Honourable the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the delegates from the commercial and agricultural sections of the state of Maine, met in convention at Portland, in behalf of the great interests of this portion of the Union, beg leave, respectfully, to make known to your honourable body their views and sentiments in relation to the propositions made at the last session of Congress, and which, it is understood, will be renewed at the approaching session, in relation to the national revenue. Maine is more deeply interested, in proportion to its population, in the commercial prosperity of the Union, than any other of the states.—Its tonnage has been proportionally greater, and its facilities for navigation, its rivers, bays, and harbours, its opportunities for carrying on the fisheries, its immense forests of exportable lumber and ship timber, are unequalled.—A vast portion of the population are devoted and habituated to commerce, to navigation, and the fisheries. Maine is, at the same time, calculated to become an agricultural state, and will be the first grazing country in America. Under these circumstances your Memorialists can but feel the deepest solicitude for the prosperity of the commerce of the country. They believe, at the same time, that the vital interests of the Union depend upon it. The federal government was ushered into existence with almost a single eye to it. The revenue is, and must be, essentially connected with it. It has heretofore been believed that experience afforded the best school. In politics it has been preeminently so:—can it be said to have failed us in regard to the commerce of the United States?—If we turn our eye to the period anterior to the commencement of the federal government, and compare the situation of this country with that of any period since, the contrast is immense. By what other means than impost, growing out of a judicious regulation of commerce, could we have collected, in the short space of thirty years, three hundred and fifty millions of revenue, with but little, or indeed, comparatively, with no distress to the people, and in a manner scarcely felt or perceived by them. What distress, perplexity, and vexation, would have attended the collection of such a sum by direct taxation? We have had some little experience of the effects of this mode of raising a revenue. It is what the people in a free government will not endure, if not unavoidable.

Your Memorialists conceive that the present is not the time for a great and embarrassing change in relation to commerce. Those

connected with it have, for years, been struggling against a series of untoward events, such as it could hardly be believed could be withstood. The restrictive system fell upon them with great force. The war succeeded, and very nearly accomplished that portion of their ruin, which had not before been effected. At the conclusion of peace, crippled as they were, their only alternative was to attempt to regain their hold upon commerce in competition with a state of things as novel as it was embarrassing. They found all the world, also, at peace; and ready and determined, in a commercial warfare, to dispute every inch of ground. In this contest the commercial men of this country have been ever since engaged. It is impossible that the wisdom of Congress should not have discerned the arduousness of this struggle. And it will not escape observation, at the same time, that, in the five years in which it has progressed, more than one hundred millions of dollars of revenue have been derived from commerce alone. Your memorialists are fully aware that the community generally has felt the effects of the distress and embarrassment to which the mercantile class have been subjected. Whatever affects commerce will affect the community. But the disease is necessarily the most acute and raging, in the part where it first commences. Other parts of the system will, however, ultimately feel it in a greater or less degree. Commerce is the great pillar in the temple of national prosperity. That being demolished the superstructure will follow.

Even the present rate of duties upon importation is embarrassing to commerce, and injurious to the revenue. It was the result of a state of things which had been induced by the restrictive system and the war. During that period manufactures had experienced a premature and unnatural growth. At the conclusion of the war the government were compelled to protect them by the imposition of duties, well known at the time to be injurious to the revenue, and adding to the already appalling prospects of the merchant. The duties, in many instances, were so great as to amount to an exclusion of the article. This was the case particularly with coarse India cottons, an article of which the poorer classes made great use; and the imposition is, in effect, a tax upon them for the benefit of the manufacturer of coarse cottons. The tax or duty on these articles amounts to an average of one hundred per cent, thereby doubling the price of the article to the poor, to enable the manufacturer here to sell at a similar rate. There are duties imposed on other articles, to an exorbitant amount, which have tended to depress commerce, the revenue, and the agriculture of the country. An enormous duty has been imposed upon spirits of all kinds, and upon wines, under the idea that they were luxuries, and, with a vain hope, as is believed, of discouraging intemperance. Under the idea of their being luxuries they should be taxed to the utmost they would bear without discouraging importation. But the idea of taxing, and thereby checking the disposition to intemperance will always prove fallacious, so long as we allow

ardent spirits to be manufactured among ourselves without any check whatever. If the duties on the rum of the West-Indies, the brandy of France, and the wines of Portugal and Spain and the Islands appurtenant had been predicated upon the single principle of raising a revenue, a vast commerce would have been open to the people of this country, which the exorbitant duty now imposed has, in a manner, cut up by the roots. Formerly, when the duties were less, the grain which is now manufactured into whiskey was exported to those countries, and for it the farmer then availed himself of a great price in cash or in the necessities of life. Now he converts it into whiskey; too great a portion of which he himself is tempted to consume, to the destruction of his health and the ruin of his morals: and thus the benevolent intentions of the Legislature have been wholly frustrated; and a regulation which they intended as a blessing has proved a curse. It has now got to be fashionable in some parts of the Union to say that the production of whiskey must be encouraged; and for that purpose, that all other ardent spirits must be excluded, in order that agriculture may be promoted! How much better it would be to remove from the farmer all temptation to the consumption of ardent spirit; and to furnish him with a better, as well as a more salutary vent for his grain? Your memorialists have not been led to these remarks by any thing like hostility to the manufacturing interests. They are, on the contrary, decidedly in favor of all reasonable encouragement to promote, uphold, and cherish every thing of that kind. But your memorialists had never dreamt it would ever be considered necessary or proper that all other interests should be made to yield as secondary and tributary to that alone. They are sure this was not the original design of the framers of the constitution. In that instrument we find nothing about manufactures. They, however, have pressed into their service an elaborate essay of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton on this subject. They have adopted his principles, but disregard their application. He insisted on the encouragement of manufactures so far as might be consistent with a due regard to commerce and the collection of revenue. The duties now are nearly treble what they were when he wrote; and, on an average, higher by one hundred per cent. than he, in the height of his zeal for manufactures, ever recommended. In the case of iron, the duty on which was not half what it now is, he recommended a diminution, under an idea that it was, almost a raw material, necessary in every kind of mechanism: and the same with regard to molasses, which we could, ourselves distil. At the time he wrote, it was necessary to urge, with great vehemence, upon the attention of Congress, this subject of encouraging manufactures; in order to have it attended to so far as might be compatible with the other great interests of the community. But he could not have foreseen this abuse and perversion of his reasoning. He never could have imagined that the time would come when it would be deemed good policy to make the people pay from thirty to one hundred

per cent. more for goods to the manufacturer than they might otherwise be bought for of the importing merchant.

Your memorialists believe the duty now imposed on foreign manufactures to be fully adequate to any reasonable demand on the part of the American manufacturer. All the cotton and woollen manufactories, which have been providently established, and well managed, are perfectly satisfied with the present rate of duties. From these we hear no complaint: and they are considerably numerous in the northern and eastern states. All such as were established without judgment, without capital, and without the aid of any skill whatever, have, of course, mouldered into ruin. Such, it cannot comport with the wisdom or policy of government to attempt to revive and uphold. Your memorialists believe that the excitement in favor of manufacturers has had its origin rather in the improvidence and rash enterprise of some of our fellow citizens, than in any well grounded cause of complaint. It may be, that between 1812 and 1815, a state of things existed which induced individuals, in great numbers even, to plunge inconsiderately into extravagant and wild schemes in relation to manufactures. But it does not follow that the government is, at all hazards, bound to uphold, protect, and save them from ruin. Every step which the government might take, under such a supposed obligation, would but increase the evil, and create still new obligations predicated upon a similar unfortunate state of things. The final result would be a state and condition like that of Great Britain. There, unfortunately, such solicitations, in times past, have been yielded to; and the nation now stands committed, at what ever costs, to stand by and uphold establishments which it would now gladly shake off. A glaring instance of the folly and stupidity of such engagements was but lately witnessed in that country. The merchants there petitioned for a greater freedom of trade, and complained, among other things, of being obliged to import timber from North America; stating that it could be imported from Norway at half the cost that it could from America. The ship owners who were engaged in the importation from America, preferred a counter petition, stating that, since the government had confined the importations of timber from America, they had been at immense expense in preparing ships to bring the vast quantities from America necessary for the supply of the kingdom; that, if the trade from Norway in that article should be opened, no timber could be imported from America; and that one half of their ships and equipments must be laid aside, as the other half would be adequate to bring the requisite amount from Norway, it being practicable to make two voyages to Norway in the time that would be requisite to perform one to America. Thus it appeared that a vast quantity of shipping, and sailors in proportion, must be thrown out of employment and ruined, if the British government should not continue to compel its subjects to buy timber at twice what it would cost elsewhere. And this is the case with an infinity of other establishments in that country. By the improvident interference of government, establishments have been reared up and fostered, which they

must uphold at every hazard, the faith of government having been virtually pledged so to do. There is not a circumstance more alarming to your memorialists than that the manufacturers in this country are continually holding up the conduct of the British government, in this particular, as affording the perfect model for our imitation. They are delighted with British exclusions, premiums, drawbacks, high and prohibitory duties, and the whole train of extravagant schemes to retain the power of manufacturing exclusively for themselves, and if possible for the world besides. The situation of this country is in no wise similar to that of Great Britain. We have no surplus population that cannot be retained but by such means. We have vacant territory without limit and almost without price, inviting cultivation. There they must manufacture or emigrate. And, notwithstanding the utmost of their exertion to find employment for their laboring poor, every seventh individual is a pauper, and dependant on charity. In this country, as yet, it is not even every hundredth individual that is a subject of charity, and many centuries may elapse before the proportion will be greater, if this manufacturing mania can be kept within bounds.

Your memorialists lament those strides on the part of manufacturers for another and more important reason. Steadiness in governmental regulations affecting the industry of the people is highly essential. There is at present a perfect acquiescence in all parts of the Union, in relation to what has been done to favor manufactures; although it bears hard upon the revenue and upon commerce. The effect of an extraordinary action is to produce reaction. If the manufacturers should now succeed the consequence will be a deficit in the revenue. A direct tax must ensue; irritation will be produced; and, by the time the manufacturers shall have got their great establishments in operation, a new tariff will be enacted with a view to revenue solely. When the tariff was settled, in 1816, the manufacturers were duly represented. The then Secretary of the Treasury was from the city of Philadelphia, and partook, it is believed, of all the feelings of the people there upon this subject. At any rate he recommended the tariff, at that time, with an express view to manufactures; and his recommendations, so far as it affected manufactures, in every instance, it is understood, except in relation to iron, were implicitly adopted. At that time the manufacturers, excepting those of iron, were perfectly satisfied; and in 1818, at the instance of the manufacturers, the duty on iron was increased from nine to fifteen dollars per ton. They at the same time requested that the duty of 25 per cent. on cotton and woollen goods, which had been limited to five years, might be made perpetual. In this, also, they were gratified. Your memorialists expected to have heard no more from the manufacturers about further protecting duties.

But the stride they now contemplate is, to your memorialists, truly astonishing. Nothing now will satisfy them short of twenty-five dollars per ton upon iron, an article necessary in every piece of mechanism: thirty-five per cent. upon printed books, by way, it may

be presumed, of discouraging science; ten cents per gallon on molasses, to protect the distillers of whiskey; thirty-three and a third per cent. upon cotton and woollen goods, and so upon other manufactured articles in proportion: and, to crown all, cash payment, without credit, for duties!

Should the wisdom of your honorable body deem it expedient and proper to yield to solicitations so unreasonable, the commerce of the country must be considered as at an end, and all concerned in it as devoted to inevitable ruin. The long-established habits of the country must be subverted; and a shock will be felt in the community such as will arouse from their slumbers the mass of the people; and awaken them in time, but, perhaps, too late, to a sense of their true interests.

Your memorialists have thus, with the characteristic frankness of fellow citizens, intimated some of their views and feelings on this all-important subject. Their destinies are in the power of the national government, on whose wisdom and justice they trust they can rely. It is for Congress to determine whether the great interests of the nation, on which depend its power, its glory, and its resources, shall be sacrificed to the cupidity of a handful of improvident and speculating manufacturers.

Signed by order and in behalf of the convention.

ARTHUR McLELLAN.

HENRY CLARKE, *Secretary*.

Portland, October 19, 1820.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

MERCHANTS AND AGRICULTURISTS,

OF

FREDERICKSBURG AND ITS VICINITY,

VIRGINIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the merchants, agriculturists, and others, of the town of Fredericksburg, and the adjacent country,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That, being convinced that the protecting duty system has been, and would continue to be, pernicious to the United States, your memorialists respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the following observations in relation to it.

Whether a freedom of exchanges or commercial restrictions will most advance the prosperity of nations; whether an erroneous policy by one nation requires an erroneous policy by another; whether economy or avarice suggests the idea of transferring capital from many occupations to one; whether justice decides that a portion of the labor of the poor ought to be appropriated by laws to the use of the rich; whether the limited powers over persons and property, delegated to the federal government, embrace the internal power of regulating the interests of manufacturers and agriculturists, and whether such a construction of the federal constitution would not include an internal power over all occupations, and subvert all the restrictions designed to establish a division of powers between the federal and state governments; are questions too extensive for the limits of a memorial, but sufficiently important to be suggested to the wisdom of Congress.

The present tariff was modelled by the mingled considerations of raising a revenue and encouraging manufactures. The revenue it produces goes into the public treasury, and the bounties it bestows into the pockets of capitalist manufacturers. Either as public revenue or private bounties, it is a tax upon the national ability. The Congress which imposed the tax undoubtedly estimated this ability; but, since it was imposed, one half of the national ability to pay taxes has been destroyed by the doubled value of money, and a reduction to the same amount in the value of products and property. Therefore, the burden of taxation has been doubled by circumstances with-

out the agency of legislation, and if one half the duties were taken off, it would require the profits of as much capital to pay the other half, as sufficed to pay the whole when the duties were inflicted. One effect of this diminution in the ability to pay, must be a diminution of revenue; because, if the whole duty is continued, it will compel the payers to retrench their consumptions; and, the value of the bounties bestowed upon manufacturers being doubled by the doubled value of money, they would, under the present tariff, receive a pecuniary encouragement worth twice as much as that which was originally bestowed. If, therefore, one half of the duties imposed by the existing tariff were taken off, the other half would constitute the same real burden upon the nation, and the same real bounty to manufacturers, intended to be established by the representatives of the people.

To this eventual augmentation of taxation, without the concurrence of Congress, the public distress is owing in a great degree; and the question is, whether the evils inflicted by unforeseen circumstances ought to be alleviated or increased by the representatives of the United States. In fact, whether the bounty to manufacturers ought to be quadrupled by law, because it has been doubled without law.

The protecting duty system, in its existing degree, has been already felt by the people, and by the treasury. By diminishing the importation of commodities it has already chilled commerce, and reduced the prices of our native productions. Commodities are an universal currency; their plenty or scarcity will, therefore, have the same influence upon prices, as the plenty or scarcity of money. An enhancement of home commodities by the abundance of foreign commodities or currency brought to purchase them, is both a reimbursement for the consumption of these foreign commodities, and also furnishes a fund for revenue; whereas the expulsion of this currency diminishes the price of home commodities, deprives the people of many enjoyments arising from consumption, and lessens the means for the payment of taxes.

The enjoyments of consumption are the food of industry; diminish them and it flags; leave them free and it is invigorated; and this invigoration is a resource so ample for meeting the expense of an increased consumption, that every nation possessing it will have the advantage, in commercial competitions, over those which do not. In struggles for wealth, industry will gain the victory; and a relaxation of its sinews is like carrying on a war without ammunition.

True economy consists in a free employment of their own capital by occupations, as the best mode of making it productive; false economy, in legislative coercions of capital into other channels, because it cannot be employed with the same skill in new as in habitual occupations. Drive a merchant to the plough, or a ploughman to the counting-house, and the unskillfulness of both will cause mutual sloth, vexation, and misfortune; and, by diminishing a resource to meet the expense of consumption contained in the knowledge and skill of habitual occupations, diminish also the public prosperity.

Legal dislocations of capital, besides producing the losses occasioned by driving individuals from one occupation to another, are, moreover, universally the mode resorted to for imposing burdens on a great majority of nations, to foster some exclusive interest. They constitute an eleemosynary system for forcing the poor to give alms to the rich; and in every form are the elements by which free governments are made oppressive.

The mercantile, naval, and agricultural occupations, are all discouraged by restrictions upon commerce, and must dwindle or flourish in conjunction. The agricultural supplies the basis of commerce; the mercantile imports the commodities which increase the value of those for exportation, and both supply the freights and the wages which nurture the naval occupation, rear seamen, and provide the means for maritime defence. In the united prosperity of these occupations consists national prosperity itself, and their free efforts are an ample equivalent for the expense of consumption.

Re-exportations ought not to be forgotten. They extend commerce, increase seamen and shipping, and produce a mercantile profit. Single towns have often acquired opulence by being depots of foreign manufacturers, and the more prosperous this branch of commerce is, the more the capital of every community is augmented. Mercantile intelligence, profiting by commercial fluctuations and circumstances, frequently derives profit from circuitous exchanges, and sometimes can undersell the fabricators themselves. It is insufficient to observe, that prohibitory or protecting duties will not destroy this branch of our commerce, because they are not paid on re-exported commodities. The fact is, that no considerable surplus of these commodities are ever imported except from the inducement of a double market; that they are invited by a freedom of trade, and repelled by local restrictions; and that the freer the port, the more extensive and profitable this branch of commerce will become.

A free commerce is like a free government. Either, isolated amidst commercial restrictions, or political oppressions, flourishes beyond its neighbours by forbearing to imitate their errors. The Hanse-towns, at one period, almost absorbed the trade and wealth of Europe, because commerce was every where else subjected to prohibitions and restrictions.

From all these sources of national wealth, the protecting duty system makes deductions which fall chiefly upon the poor, because the coarse and necessary articles of domestic manufacture are consumed principally by them. But, it is said, that the tax thus inflicted upon the poor of all other occupations goes to the relief of poor manufacturers. The fact would not be a justification of the policy; but, even that is denied. The price of labor is regulated by circumstances which bounties cannot control. If a bounty was given to seamen, navigating mercantile vessels, their employers would compute the bounty as a portion of the wages, and continue to regulate them by a comparison with the price of labor in other occupations. In like manner a bounty to the workmen, or navigators of manufactories,

must settle in the pockets of their employers, even if it was paid to the workmen themselves; but, when it is attached to the goods sold by their employers, the chance of the workmen to receive any portion of it is so very feeble, that no symptom of such an effect has ever been observed in England. And thus the protecting duty system imposes a tax upon the poor of all other occupations, which will be received by the rich of the manufacturing occupation.

It has been supposed that, in a home trade, between manufacturers and agriculturists, two capitals are retained, whereas one is exported by the purchase of foreign manufactures; but the truth of this idea is also denied. No capital is lost by the purchase of foreign manufactures; it is only exchanged, and both parties may profit by the exchange. Without exchanges consumable capital can never be increased; but it must be diminished, for the same reasons that an individual, who should only use what he fabricates, would possess less consumable capital than if he avails himself of beneficial exchanges. Exchanges consist of consumable articles. If consumption destroys what we receive, it destroys also what we pay. No permanent capital is produced either by commerce or manufactures, except by causing an improvement of land and buildings. Neither commerce nor manufacturing can create and embalm a capital against consumption. Wealth in consumable capital is constituted by the plenty of commodities; poverty, by their scarcity. Both merchants and capitalists offer to supply the commodity with consumable capital. Which is best, a small annual consumable capital, or a large one? The large one can feed all our wants, encourage industry in all its branches, enhance all our commodities, and spare annually a surplus to meet the expenses of government. The small consumable capital can feed but few of our wants, discourages industry in all its branches but one, depreciates all our commodities, and can spare nothing for government. By supposing that the little consumable capital could utterly exclude the great one, and contemplating the protecting duty policy in its utmost success, exactly as we have felt it occasionally in the cases of wars and embargoes, we may calculate its gradations. A large consumable capital is so essentially connected with national wealth, that governments, wherever it exists, may afford to be extravagant; but, wherever the small one only exists, which manufacturers without commerce can produce, they must be frugal. The difference lies between making a mercantile profit by foreign exchanges, and making no such profit. A frugal government, united with a free commerce, by leaving to the nation that portion of consumable capital, which oppressive governments take from it, to pamper exclusive privileges, would probably pursue the most effectual policy for advancing the wealth, comfort, and happiness, of the people. A great annual consumable capital is so universally agreed to be among the good things of this world, that it is the very thing which all exclusive interests are in pursuit of. The protecting duty system proposes to deprive the community of a great mass of this species of wealth, the only kind really valuable to man; and to give it, in return, a sub-

ply of the same species, of an inferior amount, saddled with a tax for the benefit of a few rich men, and attended with a necessity of resorting to some new mode of taxation for the support of government. It has been fairly tried, by a gradual progress, for thirty years; and, having increased public expenses, exhausted the treasury in time of peace, contributed to a ruinous reduction in the prices of our commodities, and caused, in no small degree, the general distress, another dose of the drug, which has produced such consummations, is proposed. Might it not be wiser to give a short trial to the rival policy, by repealing the present tariff, imposing duties exclusively with an eye to revenue, and re-establishing the freedom of commerce, than to persevere any longer? If one half the duties were taken off, it is probable that the revenue would not be diminished, as consumable capital might be doubled, and an increase of value, by an increase of currency, brought to purchase our commodities, might recover and establish the fact, that the greater are our comforts and enjoyments, the easier we can pay our taxes.

We think it a question between the nourishment of a monopoly by a tax to enrich the rich, and the nourishment of all useful occupations by equal laws; in which a very few individuals occupy one interest, and all the rest of the community, with the government itself, another; and, therefore, we respectfully submit these remarks to the wisdom of Congress, with a conviction that the subject will receive the attention which its importance requires, and that the distresses, under which we are labouring, will not be aggravated. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[25]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

{In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th May, 1820)

A LIST OF

THE OFFICES OF THE CUSTOMS

WHICH MAY BE ABOLISHED WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

DECEMBER, 13, 1820.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

9th December, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of May, 1820, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the House, at the next session of Congress, such offices of the customs as may be properly suppressed on account of their inutility, or from any other cause," I have the honor to report a list of offices, which, it is believed, may be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

The information upon which this report is founded was submitted to the Senate of the United States, on the 2d day of December, 1818, with the list hereto annexed, in conformity with a resolution of that honorable House, and may be referred to in No. 27 of the reports of the second session of the fifteenth Congress.

In the collection of the revenue, persons are employed to weigh, measure, gauge, and mark, all merchandise imported into the United States susceptible of these different operations, the fees for which are defined by law, and form a large item in the expenses of collection.

It is ascertained, that, for these services, there was paid, during the year 1819, the sum of \$116,426 71. It is also ascertained, that, in one of the principal ports, these services are performed exclusively by the inspectors, who receive three dollars a day, throughout the year, for their services as inspectors. The law, regulating the compensation of the inspectors of the customs, authorizes the allowance of three dollars a day, for the days that they are actually employed. But they cannot be considered as actually employed as inspectors every day in the year, when, during the same time, they are employed as weighers, measurers, guagers, and markers, and actually receive for such services about 2,400 dollars a year.

In several of the ports, the inspectors have voluntarily offered to perform, without compensation, such services. It is confidently believed, that the inspectors employed in the several districts of the United States, at this time, are entirely competent to discharge these duties, in addition to those now required of them. The abolition of the fees for weighing, measuring, guaging, and marking, will reduce the expenses of collection, at least 100,000 dollars a year; whilst the abolition of the offices presented in the list annexed to this report will not reduce it more than about 8,000 dollars. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is expedient to repeal so

much of the second section of the act "to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes," passed March the 2d, 1799, and of all other acts which allow fees for weighing, measuring, gauging, and marking of merchandise or packages imported into the United States, and that those services be rendered by the inspectors of the customs.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

LETTER

FROM,

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

(In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of 13th of May last,)

A REPORT

OF SUCH CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE EMOLUMENTS

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS,

AS APPEAR TO BE NECESSARY.

DECEMBER 12, 1820.

Read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY SALES & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 8, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th of May, 1820, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, what alterations, or modifications, if any, are required in the several acts of Congress, fixing the fees and emoluments of the collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs; and, also, a plan for compensating such officers according to the services respectively performed by them;" I have the honor to report such changes and modifications of the emoluments of the officers described in the foregoing resolution, as a due regard to the services which they respectively perform, the expenses to which they are subjected, and to other circumstances calculated to have an influence upon a subject of this nature, appear to render necessary and just. Among these circumstances may be enumerated the expense of living, and the salubrity or unhealthiness of the climate in which they are respectively required to perform their duties.

In reducing the commissions of the large ports where surpluses have, for several years, been paid into the Treasury, regard has been had to the receipts into the Treasury for that year; which may be considered rather above than below the average annual receipts from the customs. It may be proper to observe that the commissions are charged not only upon the gross revenue, but also upon the amount of debentures which are issued and discharged. The disposition which is inherent in human nature to acts of benevolence, and to the exercise of patronage, requires that the commissions and emoluments assigned to the collectors of the principal ports, should be regulated so as to render the practice of economy necessary to secure to the officer the maximum to which he is limited. An examination of the relative expenses incurred during the year 1819, in the two principal ports of the Union, will exemplify the truth of this position.

The emoluments of the naval officers and surveyors, with but few exceptions, are inadequate to the services they are required to render. If they should be required to contribute to the expense of fuel, stationery, and office rent, incurred by the collector, each only one fourth, relief, to some extent, would be afforded.

The act supplementary to the several acts concerning the coasting trade has considerably diminished the fees of the collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs. This act took effect on the first day of July, 1819. The influence which it had upon the emoluments of those officers was consequently confined to the last six months of that year.

To meet any reduction which may be produced in their emoluments, by the operation of this act, it is respectfully proposed that an addition of twenty-five per cent. be made to the fees now required.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

13







[27]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, information in relation to the approbation of any General Officer of the army of the United States, of the order given by Col. King, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, for

SHOOTING DESERTERS TAKEN IN THE FACT.

ALSO,

**WHETHER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT INFLICT-
ED, ANY SOLDIER HAD DIED.**

DECEMBER 14, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY SALES & SEATON.

1820.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DECEMBER 14, 1820.

SIR: In answer to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th instant, requiring this Department to show whether the order, given by colonel King, of the 4th infantry, for shooting deserters taken in the fact, was approved by any general officer in the service of the United States, or was known to and passed over in silence by him, as stated in the defence of said colonel King, I have to enclose an extract of the letter of major general Jackson on that subject, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives with the copy of the trial of colonel King, and which is published in the appendix of that trial. This extract contains all the information within the knowledge of this Department on that subject.

In relation to that part of the resolution which requires any information this Department may possess, showing that corporal punishment has been inflicted on any soldier, whereby he came to his death, I have the honor to state, that the only report of that kind which has reached this Department was the case of a soldier at Fort Preble, near Portland, in Maine. Major Brooks, a correct and intelligent officer commanding that post, in September last, reported, that the death of a soldier, an habitual drunkard, who had been on a fatigue party under lieutenant Hobart, and had been confined by him, had caused much excitement among the citizens, who attributed the death of the man to the conduct of lieutenant Hobart. That the civil authority had taken up the affair for investigation, to which lieutenant Hobart had readily submitted himself. The report was accompanied with the enclosed certificate of the jury of inquest, as to the correct conduct of major Brooks, and the other officers of the post, in relation to the transaction. It thus appearing that the affair would undergo an investigation in the district court of the United States, the Department did not think it proper to order a military investigation.

I have the honor to be,

With perfect respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the **SPEAKER** of the
House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated at

NASHVILLE, December 28, 1819.

"The proceedings of the general court martial, in the case of colonel King, of the United States' 4th regiment of infantry, have been presented to me by the judge advocate of division; but they are herewith submitted to your consideration for approval, or disapproval.

"The enclosed document, marked No. 1, is a copy of the letters from colonel King, the receipt of which is acknowledged in my letter to that officer, bearing date the 13th of April, 1819, a copy of which accompanies the proceedings of the court. In that letter, I expressed my entire approbation of the conduct of colonel King, during his command in Florida; in doing so, I had reference only to those circumstances mentioned in his letters, and such other official acts as were then within my knowledge.

"But, however unwilling I am to detract from the merit of this officer, who I have ever considered one of the most superior of his rank and profession, it is a duty which I owe myself, here to state, that, at the date of his letter, I was entirely ignorant of the order given by colonel King for shooting deserters taken within the province of Florida, and not until a short time previous to the arrest of colonel King did I become acquainted with these facts.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN."

Major ALEXANDER S. BROOKS:

SIR: The gentlemen composing the late jury of inquest at Fort Preble, sensible of the obligations they are under to you, and of the other officers of the garrison, request you to accept of their unfeigned thanks for the facilities rendered them, and the very gentlemanly and respectful conduct you were pleased to manifest towards them while engaged in the discharge of an arduous, most unpleasant, and painful duty.

For and in behalf of the jury of inquest,

OLIVER BRAY, *Foreman.*
JOHN McLELLAN, *Coroner.*

Portland, August 28, 1820.

[28]

MEMORIAL

OF THE

NEW YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE PROTECTION OF

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

DECEMBER 15, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, appointed on behalf of the New York County Society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, to memorialize Congress on the expediency of passing further laws to protect the productive industry of the nation from the pressure and encroachments of foreign competition,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That, at a period when the representatives of the people are about to legislate on a great question of national policy, which involves the prosperity of the American nation at the present moment, as well as the welfare of posterity, it is the right and duty of every portion of the community to express their opinions to their public servants.

Your memorialists consider that agriculture is the grand source of national wealth; it forms the permanent basis that sustains the power of empires. That consumption, either at home or abroad, is its direct encouragement, and that its interests flourish in proportion to the demand extended for its products, are truths equally clear and equally sanctioned by universal assent.

Your memorialists are also impressed with a conviction, that the home market has innumerable advantages over a foreign market, when viewed in relation to agriculture. It is more certain, more various, more constant in its demands, upon the cultivators of the soil. Whatever hostile or selfish policy foreign powers may adopt, and whatever restrictions and prohibitions they may resort to, the internal prosperity of a country remains unimpaired, her energies vigorous, and her industry productive, when she is able to rely upon her own intrinsic resources. Under these considerations, it is the duty of every government, exercising dominion over a fertile and extensive soil, to keep in view the importance of encouraging and protecting the domestic market.

But your memorialists would not be understood as cherishing a hostile spirit towards foreign commerce, or a dependance on a fo-

reign market, when found compatible with national and general interests. While a foreign market extends a profitable demand for the products of agriculture, and sends back in return a balance of trade as an equivalent; when it tends to encourage the productive industry of a country and augments her power, her wealth, and her resources, it would indeed be culpable in her government wantonly and rashly to adopt measures which would diminish or destroy it. But the duties of a government become radically different, when this foreign market fluctuates with the ever-varying interests and caprices of foreign policy; when it is merely kept open from necessity and not from reciprocity, and diminishes as this necessity decreases; when, instead of remunerating agricultural pursuits, by an exchange that diffuses life, activity, and general prosperity—serving as an incentive to the more extensive and better cultivation of the soil, it breaks down productive labor, retards an advancement to national wealth, discourages application and enterprise in the useful arts, and renders a great people dependant on foreign skill and foreign indulgence for the commodities of domestic consumption; it becomes destructive to fundamental interests, and plunges a nation into a state of embarrassment, that, in the end, will reach every grade and class of society.

In the opinion of your memorialists, these remarks have an application to the present condition of the United States. We have a country, vast in resources, unrivalled in enterprise, unparalleled in skill and invention, and capable, not only of supplying herself, within the compass of her own natural means, with almost every article which comfort or even luxury can demand, but calculated to furnish food, clothing, and luxuries, to other countries, where the blessings of climate and soil are less munificently distributed. The different sections of the American Union seem destined to rely upon and to sustain each other. Whether we view the relative situation of the north and the south, or the east and the west, the same indissoluble connexion, the same physical dependance, is perceptible. Vast rivers, immense inland seas, and natural routes for roads, form the channels and mediums for trade, exchange, and distribution. And yet, with a soil capable of clothing and feeding more than an hundred millions of people, it is not to be concealed, that this country does not supply her own wants in articles of the most ordinary use—that she can no longer obtain them in exchange for her raw materials, and that their introduction deprives her of a great portion of her circulating capital. Nor is it to be denied, that, while her foreign markets are inadequate to the consumption of her agricultural products, from the enforcement of hostile prohibitions and restraints, her home market is unprotected, the fruits of her soil wasting away in her granaries, her people in debt, thousands out of employ, her revenue failing and the pressure of embarrassment every where visible. Posterity may not believe in the fidelity of this picture, but it cannot be denounced, while the voice of universal distress is so loud and deep as it is at the present moment.

It is vain to indulge in retrospection, or to search for objects of censure and condemnation :—rather does it become a sagacious and powerful people to look forward to systematic means of alleviation: And it does appear to your memorialists, that the period has arrived when the American government should adopt a stable course of internal and external policy, calculated to unfold and cherish the resources, increase the wealth, and promote the lasting welfare, of the nation. That policy which is the best calculated to guard and promote the productive labor of the country is the one which deserves the most speedy and rigid adoption. By productive labor, we mean that industry, which, in the end, will produce the most solid and specific advantages to the whole community, from the same efforts. No matter whether the avails be direct or indirect—final results are to be looked at.

Your memorialists would appeal to your honorable body, and call your attention to foreign markets, as taken in connection with our future prosperity. The prospects of the nation, in this point, present nothing cheering to the great mass of the people. It cannot be denied that the staple articles of the south, although they still find an extensive sale, are subject to a growing competition, from the protection of colonial interests, and the new intercourse opened with some parts of South America, and have undergone a vast reduction in their former prices. As we turn to the section of the Union north of the Potomac, we find our staples excluded from the most profitable markets of the globe, and commanding a sale that affords no profit. The commercial relations of the world are changed; national interests are flowing into new channels, designated from motives of self protection; and nations are depending upon the cultivation of their own resources. The prospect of a commercial revolution, which will enable us to hail a more auspicious era in our affairs, is not likely to ensue. Indeed, for a nation like our own, fertile in resources, to look with an ardent gaze on the lighting up of a war in Europe, with the hope of gathering spoils from the conflagration, with the hope of reaping pecuniary gain from the miseries and desolations of mankind, is unworthy of an enlightened and humane people, and disgraceful to the spirit of a free government, founded on the diffusion of happiness and equal rights. The question then occurs, if foreign markets fail to extend a competent and profitable market for our raw materials, and the demand for the staple products of the soil is liable still to be diminished, whether it is wise and prudent to rely on the industry of foreign nations to clothe us, to furnish articles of defence, and administer to our luxuries, while we command the means of answering our wants, and millions of capital, and thousands of people, are out of employ? While, then, foreign luxuries and articles of foreign production are impoverishing the people, and their fabrication at home would extend the sale of our raw materials, and go far to relieve the distresses of the community, your memorialists are impressed with the belief that it is now the duty of the National Legis-

lature to protect every branch of national industry, by laying restraints on foreign competition in our own markets. It is not for us to dictate to the government and call for specific measures, now, when the collective wisdom of the nation is competent to decide, and must decide, what they shall be; but your memorialists hope that they will be bold, strong, and positive, in their effects, and that their adoption will be immediately resorted to.

Such a course of policy, in the apprehension of your memorialists, would exclude the introduction of foreign commodities, as far as it is pernicious, open a home market for our own productions, both in the raw and manufactured state, promote an internal exchange between the farmer and mechanic, between every department of industry, as well as between different sections of the Union, and retain and circulate our capital in the country. The capital now invested in manufactures, which, to a great extent, remains idle and unproductive, would be called into employment, many thousands of useful people, now sharing in the miseries of the times, converted to an industrious and useful population, and a new field opened for the ingenuity of the American citizen. It is to be regretted that the state of the country has hitherto prevented that division of agricultural labor, which would prove congenial to the soil, and profitable to the cultivator. Instead of bestowing so much toil upon the raising of grain, which now finds no market, should we wear American, instead of foreign cloths, the raising of sheep, and the growing of flax, would become of the first importance. A new demand would also be created for beef, mutton, pork, and other provisions.

Your memorialists would observe, that the Board of Agriculture of the state of New York, to which the New York County Society is attached, embraces the encouragement of domestic manufactures, as well as the cultivation of the soil; and it is to be deeply lamented that any attempts have been made to separate these two great national interests. Commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, in the United States, are indissolubly connected, and whoever plants the seeds of jealousy, hostility, and disunion, between them, aims a deadly blow at the vitals of the country. A state of general prosperity, or a state of general embarrassment and ruin, will, sooner or later, reach every condition and every pursuit of society; and the condition of the whole community should, therefore, be kept steadily in view.

In memorializing your honorable body, the local position of the city and county of New York has fallen under consideration. While the advantages of this emporium for extensive foreign commerce are duly appreciated, we can never forget that vast and fertile inland territory, with whose flourishing or unprosperous condition the fortunes of the city of New York are intimately connected. The present embarrassments of the western section of the country are too evident at the present moment to require details or description. It is needless to dilate on the immediate effects which a change of national policy, as contemplated by your memorialists, would have upon this part of the Union.

Your memorialists conclude, with the prayer, that the Congress of the United States will adopt immediate measures to protect the productive industry of the nation.

JNO. SWARTWOUT.
W. FEW.
MAT. L. DAVIS.
CHARLES G. HAINES.
TH. R. SMITH.
RALPH HALL.
JOHN W. WYMAN.

[29]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

(In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 12th instant,) information in relation to the horses furnished by the Mounted Men engaged in the Seminole war; also, of the rule adopted for compensating said troops, not applicable to all other troops of the same description.

DECEMBER 19, 1820.

Read, and referred to the Committee of Claims

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

16th December, 1820.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, requiring the Secretary of War to lay before the House "such extracts from the inspection-roll of the army engaged in the Seminole war, as will shew whether or not the mounted men engaged in that service continued to furnish, at their own expense, horses fit for duty, until discharged; also, whether, or not, any rule was adopted, or compensation given said troops for their services, not made applicable and given to all other troops of the same description, employed in the service of the United States," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the second Auditor of the Treasury, which contains the information required.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, 15th December, 1820.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 12th instant, (referred by you to this office,) requiring information, whether or not the mounted men employed in the Seminole war continued to furnish, at their own expense, *horses fit for duty*, until discharged: and, also, whether, or not, any rule was adopted, or compensation given said troops for their services, not made applicable and given to other troops, of the same description, employed in the service of the United States, I have the honor to state:

That the rolls on file, with the accounts of the paymaster, are the only documents in my possession, that will enable me to answer the first inquiry; and from them it appears that the troops in question were regularly mustered into and out of the public service as *mounted*, and as such received the usual allowance for the use of their horses, and the risk thereof, during their whole tour of duty.

In relation to the second inquiry, it is found they have received, from the paymaster who settled with them, an allowance for clothing at the rate of thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents per annum, which, being contrary to law, and not given to other troops of the same description, will be disallowed on the adjustment of the paymaster's accounts; and, further, although they have received the customary allowance for the use and risk of their arms, it appears, that guns were obtained from individuals for a portion of the troops, on condition of being paid for by the United States, should they not be returned uninjured. Of the number thus obtained, one hundred and forty-three stand were not restored to the owners, and the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars has been paid for them by captain William Harris, assistant deputy quartermaster.

It may be proper to add, that, although not returned to the owners, these guns are now lying at Columbia in Tennessee, under the direction, and subject to the orders of the ordnance department.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LEE.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[80]

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OF

THE PROGRESS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS,

UNDER THE FIFTH, SIXTH, AND SEVENTH ARTICLES OF THE

TREATY OF GHENT.

DECEMBER 19, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY SALES & SEATON.

1820.

MESSAGE.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of November last, "requesting the President to lay before the House information relating to the progress and expenditures of the Commissioners, under the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent," I now transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with documents, containing all the information in the possession of that Department, requested by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, *December 14, 1820.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

11th December, 1820.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of November last, requesting the President to lay before the House information relating to the progress and expenditures of the Commissioners under the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, has the honor of submitting to the President the papers containing the information in possession of this Department, requested by that resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LIST OF THE PAPERS SUBMITTED.

Statement of moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States
by the Commissioners and Agents under the treaty of Ghent.

No. 1. Account of P. B. Porter, Commissioner under the sixth and
seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, for 1817.

Boundary Commissioner's account for same period.

Statement of wages and salaries for do.

Account of expenditures, and abstract of vouchers, of S. Hawkins, for 1817

Do. do. do. 1818

Do. do. do. 1819

No. 2. General account of expenses, for 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Account of expenses, for 1818.

Account of salaries and wages, for 1819.

W. C. Bradley, for 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Letter from J. Delafield to the Secretary of State, 17th May, 1820.

Secretary of State to Mr. Delafield, 19th do.

Mr. Delafield to Secretary of State, do. do.

Same to same 13th Oct. do.

Same to same 1st Nov. do.

C. P. Van Ness to Secretary of State,
with enclosure 25th do.

Mr. Delafield to Secretary of State,
with enclosure 27th do.

P. B. Porter to the Secretary of State, 2d Dec. do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,*Fifth Auditor's Office, December 8, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of which you have furnished a copy, a general statement of moneys drawn from the Treasury in the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, by the Commissioners and Agents appointed in virtue of the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent; as, also, copies of the accounts of those Commissioners and Agents as far as they have been received, containing all the information on the subject of the resolution which can be supplied by this office.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir

Your obedient servant,

S. PLEASANTON,

Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

AMOUNT of Money drawn from the Treasury of the United States, by the Commissioners and Agents under the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, in the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, Commissioner under the fifth article, viz

1816	October 15, paid him	-	\$15,000 00
1817	From 7th May, to 6th September, paid him	-	10,944 00
1818	From 28th April, to 27th November, do.	-	31,500 00
1819	From 30th March, to 17th September, do.	-	18,500 00
1820	From 1st January, to 30th November, do.	-	20,000 00
			<hr/> 82,444 00

William C. Bradley, Agent under the fifth article, viz.

1817	From 19th April, to 3d September, paid him	-	2,000 00
1818	From 20th April, to 29th September, do.	-	5,000 00
1819	From 23d January, to 2d December, do.	-	5,210 88
1820	From 1st January, to 30th November, do.	-	4,444 22
			<hr/> 16,655 10

99,099 10

Samuel Hawkins, Agent under the sixth and seventh articles, viz.

1816	From 26th April, to 26th December, paid him	-	3,000 00
1817	From 14th January, to 21st November, do.	-	8,481 00
1818	From 13th April, to 27th October, do.	-	9,000 00
1819	From 19th January, to 22d October, do.	-	8,410 80
			<hr/> 28,891 80

Peter B. Porter, Commissioner under the sixth and seventh articles, viz.

1817	From 11th February, to 27th November, paid him	-	16,315 95
1818	From 16th April, to 26th August, do.	-	18,200 00
1819	From 16th February, to 31st July, do.	-	15,400 00
1820	From 1st January, to 30th November, do.	-	15,400 00
			<hr/> \$65,315 95

STATEMENT—Continued.

		Amount brought forward,	
Isaac Roberdeau, Topographical Engineer; for extra services performed under Samuel Hawkins,			
Agent under the sixth and seventh articles, viz.			
1817	March 24, paid him	-	428 00
Joseph Delafield, Secretary to the Commissioners executing the seventh article, viz.			
1820	Paid him	-	402 78
		<hr/>	
		\$194,137 63	
RECAPITULATION.			
Amount paid under the fifth article		-	\$99,099 10
Amount paid under the sixth and seventh articles		-	95,038 53
		<hr/>	
As above,		-	\$194,137 63
		<hr/>	
		<hr/>	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 2, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

The United States, in account with P. B. Porter, Commissioner under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

1817.	DR.	
October 29. To the following expenditures on the part of the United States, in execution of the commission, viz.		
Cash expended in the purchase of camp equipage, including tents, bedding, blankets, table and kitchen furniture	\$743 24	
Cash paid for the purchase of boats, sails, and oars,	317 56	
Cash expended in purchasing books, maps, and stationery	236 50	
Paid the travelling expenses of the commissioner, assistant secretary, surveyor and men, and transportation of camp equipage, surveyor's instruments, &c.	985 75	
Paid for the subsistence of the American commissioner, assistant secretary, and surveyor and men, while engaged in surveying the line, from May to November, 1817,	1,493 42½	
Paid the salaries and wages of the assistant secretary, surveyors, and other persons employed	6,580 92	
		<u>10,357 39½</u>
Per abstracts and accounts at large, as settled by the board of commission, under date of October 29th, 1817.		
Paid Richard Gatteu's bill, under date of April 30, 1817, for mathematical instruments (instruments not being included in the joint expenses of the government)	153 50	
Paid Isaac Greenwood's bill, of April 29th, for repairing instruments	10 00	
		<u>163 50</u>
To my salary from January 16, 1816, to January 16, 1818, 2 years, at \$4,444 44 per year		8,888 88
		<u>\$ 19,409 77½</u>
To paid colonel Hawkins, the United States' agent, per his acknowledgment dated August 13th, 1817		1,815 95
		<u>\$ 21,225 72½</u>

ACCOUNT—Continued.

CR.

1818. By the amount of my drafts on the Secretary of State, and charged to me at the Treasury, under the following dates, viz.

1817, February 1th	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	
May 2d	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	
Do. 31st	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	
November 21	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
Do. do	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
Do. 27	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	
						14,500 00
Sept. 4th. By check on United States' Branch Bank in New York, being the amount of advances made by me to colonel S. Hawkins, per his receipt, &c.	-	-	-	-		1,815 95
						16,315 95
Balance	-	-	-	-		4,909 77½
						21,225 72½

*Boundary Commission Account under the Sixth and Seventh Articles of
the Treaty of Ghent, 1817.*

1817.		DLS. CTS.
April 25,	To Mr. Adams for his expenses in travelling from Washington to New York, with instruments, as per bill and vouchers No. 1	115 08½
27,	A. J. Goodrich's bill, mathematical books, &c. for the surveyor Mr. Adams, as per bill and receipt, No. 2	51 50
May 1,	Prior and Dunning's bill stationery, &c. for Mr. Adams, No. 3	17 00
	E. M'Laughlin's bill for one marquee and six tents, No. 4	335 54
	Cartage of the same to steam boat, as per bill and receipt	1 00
	Peter Burtzell's bill stationery, as per bill and receipt No. 5	159 00
2,	John L. Everett's bill, chest with apartments for stationery, &c. as per bill and receipt No. 6	9 00
	William Deforest's bill, fishing tackle, &c. as per bill and receipt, No. 7	10 87
	Needles, thread, &c. for repairing tents	2 50
17,	Shot, cord, &c. bought by major Fraser at Montreal	1 87
	Travelling expenses and transportation of instruments, baggage, &c. of commissary, secretary, surveyors, and men, from New York, to St. Regis, as per bill and vouchers No. 8	629 16½
	Contingent expenses of Leonard Baker (servant) for himself and boatmen, from Montreal to St. Regis	6 75
21,	J. and D. P. Ross's bill of sundries, as per bill and receipt No. 9	653 59
24,	Peter Bishop's bill for furniture, &c. 18s. 3d. per bill and receipt No. 10	3 65
June 5,	Mr. Volevenoch (carpenter) making stands for astronomical instruments, tables, &c. as per bill and receipt	10 87
	Cash to Indian Louis for damage to axes	1 00
	Fish 25 cents, do 50, paid for paddle 50	1 25
	Paid for use of a room for commissioners at St. Regis	1 00
	Indian express for carrying letters to French Mills for commissioners at Boston	2 00

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1817.		DLS.	CTS.
June 22,	To J. Gust for 4 chairs, as per bill and receipt No. 12 - - - - -		8 00
26,	Paid Indian express for carrying letters to French Mills and bringing two chests from thence to St. Regis - - - - -		4 00
July 7,	Paid 4 Indian boatmen and boat in assisting to remove from St. Regis to Point Ellicott - - - - -		4 00
10,	Paid John Hoople's bill for furniture, transportation for lead, &c. from Montreal 11 18 6 No. 13 - - - - -		7 70
	Paid a man with a canoe for transporting same from Mille Rouché to camp - - - - -		1 00
15,	Mr. Robertson for plank, for drawing table, measuring rods and signal poles for surveyor, Jacob Colt for sundries, as per bill and receipt, 153 16 0½, No. 14 - - - - -		2 50
18,	T. Clinton's, sundry provisions, &c. purchased by him for the use of the camp, per bill and vouchers No. 15 - - - - -		215 21
19,	Eri Lusher for a boat, rigging, &c. per bill and account No. 16 - - - - -		186 46
22,	Belisle (boatman) going to Canada for men, including ferriages for himself and them - - - - -		287 35
Aug. 3,	William A. Bird's account for moneys expended by him, &c. Mr. Adams while absent from camp, per bill and receipt No. 17 - - - - -		2 50
Sept. 5,	Sill and Thompson for grindstone crank and transportation, as per bill and receipt No. 18 Postage for letter addressed to commissioners - - - - -		10 21
Oct. 1,	Barrel of flour, as per bill and receipt No. 19 - - - - -		8 00
2,	T. Clinton, sundry provisions, &c. purchased by him for the use of the camp, per bill and vouchers No. 20, under date of September 22, 1817 - - - - -		25½
	Mr. Commissioner Porter's expenses from Niagara to and at Albany to meet the British commissioner in November, 1816, and returning - - - - -		8 50
	To his expenses from Niagara to New York in April, 1817, to meet the surveyors, &c. and make preparations for the commencement of the survey - - - - -		519 85½
	Cash paid for a canoe purchased at St. Regis, No. 20 - - - - -		140 00
			90 00
			10 00

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1817.		DOLS.	CTS.
Oct. 18,	Moneys expended by Mr. Adams, while out surveying, as per bill and receipt No. 21	19	50
	T. Clinton's account of sundry provisions, &c. purchased by him for the use of the camp as per bill and vouchers No. 22	237	99½
	To paid the salaries and wages of assistant secretary, surveyors, and other persons employed	6,580	92
		<u>\$ 10,357</u>	<u>39½</u>

RECAPITULATION.

It stating the preceding account it was found impossible to arrange the different items under distinct heads of expenditure, owing to there being, in many instances, a great variety of articles in the same vouchers applicable to different branches of expenses.

The following recapitulation however, which has been made on a careful examination of the voucher, will shew the amount of the expenses incurred under the respective heads there mentioned.

The Boundary Commission under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent,

To the United States, Dr.

The following expenditures on the part of the United States in execution of said commissioner, as per accounts and vouchers at large herewith exhibited, viz:

1817.	DOLLs.	CTS.
To cash expended in the purchase of camp equipage, including tents, bedding, blankets, table, and kitchen furniture, &c.	743	24
To cash paid for the purchase of boat, sails, oars, &c.	317	56
To cash paid for books and stationery	236	50
To cash paid for travelling expenses of commissioner, assistant secretary, surveyor, and men, for the years 1816 and 1817, and transportation of camp equipage, surveyor's instruments, &c.	985	75
To cash paid for the subsistence of the commissioner, assistant secretary, surveyor, and men, while engaged surveying the line, from May to November, six months, including contingencies, under the above heads	1,493	42½
To cash paid the salaries and wages of assistant surveyors, &c. and other persons employed, as per account herewith exhibited	6,580	92½
	<u>\$ 10,357</u>	<u>39½</u>

October 29, 1817.

The United States,

To S. Hawkins, Dr.

16

On account of his expenditures as Agent, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, commencing May, 1817.

DATE.		Nb. of Vouchers.	DOLS. CTS.
1817.			
May 9	To travelling expenses from New York to Montreal, as per account	1	54 61
11	John Baird for transportation of astronomical apparatus of Professor Ellicott and self and baggage	2	65 00
12	S. Palmer, tavern expenses on the road	3	5 00
14	H. Wiswall steam boat passage	4	11 00
14	J. P. Smith, travelling expenses	5	11 40
22	M. Martin, steward, his expenses in Albany	6	8 75
1	A. Shoemaker for a boat, sails, &c.	7	70 00
2	S. Daniels for lodging and board at Ogdensburg	8	8 25
6	Joseph Ellicott for travelling expenses of my steward	9	19 00
7	Guy Wood, crackers for table	10	3 65
9	R. Colquhoun, provisions for table	11	3 25
13	H. Clark, board of boatmen	12	2 32
15	R. Colquhoun, provisions	13	1 42
22	Joseph Lee, his services with batteaux and crew	14	10 93
22	D. Hutchins, board for marquee floor	15	4 49
24	G. Hoople for camp furniture	16	6 57
24	J. Archibald for do	17	2 23
27	J. L. Everett for a chest for records and stationery	18	9 00
30	J. Archibald for a lamb	19	4 00

[30]

Aug.	4	J. Stonburner for wagon hire at Long Saut	30	3
	5	S. C. Wood for transportation	21	2
	8	M. Martin, steward, his wages	22	98 90
	13	P. B. Porter for camp equipage and groceries paid by him	23	668 45
	14	S. Wood for hunting for signals	24	3 60
	23	J. C. Perkins for butter	25	10 28
	27	Clarke and Diggins, provisions for boatmen	26	2
	28	D. Chesley, provisions and calash hire	27	5 40
Sept.	2	R. Colquhoun, ferrriage, one bag and one earthen jug	28	2 89
	2	D. M'Cauley for groceries	29	5
	3	J. Bradford for veal	30	1 87½
	4	H. Showin for vegetables	31	3 87½
	5	La Trace, groceries	32	2 60
	2	A. Baker, meat and vegetables	33	14 60
	10	H. Wilson, vegetables and his services	34	9 50
	10	J. Eaton, barrel of bread	35	7 16
	12	P. Cleveland for ½ barrel pork	36	12 75
	12	A. Barrett for boating	37	1 75
	12	Peter Wilson do	38	1 75
	13	B. Franklin, his wages	39	9 85
	22	W. L. Gray, his expenses bringing boat from Montreal	40	22 41
	22	J. and D. P. Ross, groceries and repairs to boat	41	41 60
	29	John Hanes, tent poles, &c.	42	7
	30	William Loucks, board and lodging at his house	43	14 90
Oct.	1	Nichols and Sanford, for six hams	44	9 98
	4	R. Atwater son and Co. groceries, provisions, camp furniture	45	323 20
	5	J. Baker, his services and entertainment	46	2 70
	8	Thomas Clinton, wages as steward	47	81 51
	8	Thomas Brannan, his expenses travelling with baggage	48	4 15

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.		No. of Vouchers.	DOLS. CTS.
1817.			
8	L. Stowell, provisions	49	4 65
8	S. Town for stage fare	50	3 00
11	P. Stonell for washing	51	2 50
12	L. Wilson, tavern expenses at Prescott	52	15 95
20	G. Wood, sundry articles as per bill	53	122 58
22	Zerah Poor, his expenses messenger to Ogdensburg	54	6 18½
23	Thomas Clinton, to pay extra for bread	55	21 97
24	W. L. Gray, his wages as boatman	56	39 40
27	W. Price, his wages as boatman	57	63 76
27	T. Brannan, his account petty expenses (steward)	58	23 23
28	S. B. Anderson, board and lodging at St. Regis	59	113 30
29	C. Clark, entertainment for self and boatman	60	3 77
30	Lem. Warren, sundries as per bill	61	2 17
Nov. 4	Zerah Poor, his wages as boatman	62	66 00
5	S. B. Anderson, board and lodging at St. Regis	63	81 00
15	Joseph Delafield, his travelling expenses to New York from line	64	98 61
19	John Boyd, hire of wagon and horses 10 days returning to New York	65	40 00
21	N. Kinniston, expenses at his house	66	31 70
22	J. Putman, transportation and provisions	67	9 00
30	Theodore Bailey, postage on public account	68	13 87½
24	E. Bailey, transportation and horse feed	69	6 62
25	Joseph Delafield, his expenses going to St. Regis and for stationary	70	9 95

25	Amount petty expenses for supplying table, &c. during summer	71	115	43
25	John Decatur for a large marquee	72	125	00
25	Amount travelling expenses from St Regis to New York	73	94	52
23	T. Brannan, his wages as steward, and for sundry expenses charged by him as per his bill	74	104	28
			2,891	14
	Agent's salary for the year ending April 11, 1818		4,444	44
	Salary for secretary to agency for same time		1,000	00
			58,935	58

The United States to S. Hawkins, agent under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the following expenditures, during the year 1818, as per vouchers accompanying.

		No.	Dolla. Cts.
1818.			
May	5. F. Bullus, for provisions, as per voucher, - - -	1	30 42
	6. E. W. Wilkins, for hams - - -	2	20 12
	6. P. Burtzell, for stationery - - -	3	32 00
	Capt. Bartholomew, steam boat passages - - -	4	28 50
	18. N. Skinner, for entertainment - - -	5	8 50
	21. R. Aimes, for stage fare - - -	6	50 00
	21. J. Sherwood, steam-boat fare - - -	7	27 00
	21. N. Hotchkiss, stage fare - - -	8	8 00
	22. Dyde & Martinans, Montreal - - -	9	14 50
	22. P. S. Joassy, calash hire - - -	10	20 00
	25. S. Smallman, wagon hire - - -	11	11 00
June	8. P. B. Anderson, entertainment - - -	12	32 30
	8. S. Chesly - - -	13	10 20
	15. J. Shivers, for provisions - - -	14	7 09
	19. C. Lusher, transportation - - -	15	15 65
	23. J. Fulton, storage - - -	16	4 00
	24. J. F. Strong, wages - - -	17	16 00
	28. S. W. Tucker, provisions - - -	18	15 00
	30. C. Dillabogh, board, &c. - - -	19	17 80
July	1. E. Adams, transportation - - -	20	8 00
	4. J. Eaton, for bread - - -	21	7 75
	8. L. Gray, wages - - -	22	24 00
	14. H. L. Hazen, repairs to boat - - -	23	6 80
August	4. S. B. Anderson, entertainment - - -	24	11 00
	4. N. Cleaves, provisions - - -	25	2 40
	6. D. Truesdall - - -	26	5 57
	6. N. Taylor & Co. provisions - - -	27	36 53
	7. J. Colts, for stores, &c. - - -	28	144 70
	15. J. Kincaid, wagon hire - - -	29	8 00
	21. L. Poor, for provisions - - -	30	13 82
	30. J. Woodbury, board, &c. - - -	31	35 50
Sept.	21. J. Delafield, travelling expenses - - -	32	50 00
Oct.	8. J. Landon, board and lodging - - -	33	75 00
	13. J. Woodbury, provisions - - -	34	25 88
	21. T. Colham, boat hire - - -	35	3 00
	22. G. Brownson, entertainment - - -	36	11 14
	24. L. Wilson, transportation - - -	37	7 75
Nov.	3. N. Hayes, entertainment - - -	38	4 07

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1818.		No.	Dolls. Cts.
Dec. 24.	J. Brannan, steward, his board	39	24 00
Oct. 19.	C. Kelsey, provisions	40	5 00
Nov. 25.	J. Baird, for steward's board, omitted in 1817	41	32 25
July 12	Joseph Delafield, his amount disbursements for provisions and other uses of camp, in May, June, and July, including travelling expenses of party to the line	42	108 49
Aug. 13.	A. Pawling, for freight, camp equipage, &c.	43	4 00
15.	W. F. Pease, storage and cooperage	44	2 25
28.	D. White, sundries	45	13 25
28.	J. Mosier	46	5 50
July 17.	J. Kincaid, wagon hire	47	3 50
Sept. 6.	Wm. Forsyth, sundries, board, &c.	48	29 50
July 15.	J. Brannan, his account provisions furnished	49	38 85
Aug. 25.	*Michael Daws, wages as boatman		24 00
25.	Walter Atkins		23 50
25.	Z. Paer, as cook and boatman		46 50
October,	Thomas Brannan, his wages, and disbursements by him at sundry times as steward	50	263 44
"	S. Hawkins, his account of travelling expenses	51	105 50
"	Joseph Delafield, his salary for the year ending April the 10th, 1819	52	1,000 00
			<u>\$2,578 52</u>
	Agent's salary, for the year ending 10th April, 1819		4,444 44
			<u>\$7,022 96</u>

* I certify that these three vouchers, for boatmen's wages, were taken by me at the time of payment, and that the sums set opposite their names were paid to the said boatmen; that these, with others, (belonging to the agents' accounts) it is believed, were left on the line in a chest of papers, &c. of the agents; the amount of which cannot be ascertained.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

New York, November 12, 1819.

Account of expenditures made by S. Hawkins, United States Agent under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, commencing May 21, and ending November 1, 1819.

Date.	Expenditures.	Vouchers.	Dolls. Cts.
1819			
May 21	P. B. Bentsell, for stationery -	No. 1	44 41
Aug. 27	M. Noe, for postage - -	2	5 39½
Sept. 23	Thomas Brannan, his salary -	3	200 00
Oct. 11	J. Delafield, his salary for half year	4	500 00
Nov. 1	Jos. Delafield, his amount travelling expenses, and other expenditures on the lines this season	5	218 40
			968 20½
Oct. 11	S. Hawkins, for salary due for the half year ending Oct. 11th, 1819	- -	2,222 22
			3,190 42½

Peter B. Porter's general account of expenses under 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, beginning on the 1st of November, 1817, and ending on the 13th of March, 1819.

1818.			
Novem. 5	To cash paid for the subsistence, transportation, travelling, and other contingent expenses of the American party employed in running the boundary line, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, from the 1st of November, 1817, to the 5th of November, 1818, as per account herewith -		\$3,019 58
5	To cash paid for salaries and wages of assistant secretary, surveyors, and men, from the 13th of March, 1818, to the 13th of March, 1819, as per account herewith - - - -		8,331 00½
		Dolls.	11,350 58½

February 20, 1819.

PETER B. PORTER.

An account of the expenses of the American Commissioner and his party, engaged in running the boundary line under the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, from 1st Nov. 1817, to 5th Nov. 1818.

1817		
Nov. 1	To cash paid for expenses of assistant secretary and self, from Hamilton to St. Regis, and back, to hold a meeting of the board, absent 4 days; voucher No. 1, -	64 00
Nov. 4	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for sundry provisions; voucher No. 2, -	92 42
Nov. 8	To cash paid Elijah Wilder, chain bearer, for his expenses to Albany; voucher No. 3, -	30
Nov. 14	To cash paid for stage fare and expenses of assistant secretary and L. Baker, cook, from Sackett's Harbor to Albany; voucher No. 4, -	47 50
Nov. 14	To cash paid P. D. Adams, for travelling expenses of himself, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Rich, from Hamilton to Albany; voucher No. 5, -	112 68
1818		
May 1	To cash paid for stores, provisions, &c. including the whole travelling expenses of assistant secretary, self, and six men, from Hamilton to Sackett's Harbor, and of myself with four men to Black Rock; voucher No. 6, -	157 86½
May 1	To cash paid Prior and Dunning for stationery; voucher No. 7, -	21 56
May 2	To cash paid Peter Burtzell for stationery; voucher No. 8, -	59
May 4	To cash paid D. P. Adams for having barometer and thermometer repaired, retouching compass magnets, &c. voucher No. 9, -	28
May 4	To cash paid Wm. A. Bird for travelling expenses from Albany to Hamilton; voucher No. 10, -	33 32
May 4	To cash paid D. P. Adams for travelling expenses of himself, Messrs. Darby, Melafield, and Gedney, and L. Baker, cook, from Albany to Hamilton, and of A. Dickey, from Utica to Hamilton; voucher No. 11, -	194 17
May 6	To cash paid D. P. Adams, for his expenses while engaged in completing his map, including drawing paper, &c. from 15th of Nov. 1817, to 6th May, 1818; voucher No. 12, -	234 25

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1818		
May 9	To cash paid for expenses of assistant secretary at Montreal, while collecting stores, shipping, and axe men; voucher No. 13,	\$ 13 94
May 10	To cash advanced to assistant secretary for passage of batteau through locks, up tow paths, and other necessary expenses from Montreal to Hamilton; voucher No. 14,	19 85
May 11	To cash paid Grant and Duff, for repairing batteau, new oars, cable, poles, storage, &c. at La Chine; voucher No. 15,	20 21
May 15	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of camp, from 23d of December, 1817, to 24th June, 1818; voucher No. 16,	253 06
May 15	To cash paid Guernsey and Clark, for pork, beef, cheese, &c. voucher No. 17,	463
June 5	To cash paid Noah Dickinson, at Cornwall, for pork; voucher No. 18,	6 80
June 5	To cash paid P. Taylor & Co. St. Regis, for bread, &c. voucher No. 19,	6 12½
June 5	To cash paid Guy C. Wood, for transportation of stores, &c. voucher No. 20,	4
June 8	To cash paid for wagon hire to and from St. Regis, when the board met on 5th instant; voucher No. 21,	10 62½
June 8	To cash paid for expenses of boatmen while going to and at St. Regis; voucher No. 22,	5 10
June 22	To cash paid P. Taylor & Co. for provisions, board, &c. voucher No. 23,	34 29
June 24	To cash paid P. Taylor & Co. for provisions board, &c. voucher No. 24,	4 35
July 6	To cash paid R. Gregory, for a skiff; voucher No. 25,	10
July 8	To cash paid captain Lusher, for transportation of stores from Genessee river to camp; voucher No. 26,	1 62½
July 8	To cash paid L. & S. Dennison, for paint, &c. voucher No. 27,	10 68½
July 10	To cash paid for expenses of assistant secretary, going to Ogdensburg, to receive stores and direct the forwarding in future; voucher No. 28,	5 50
July 19	To cash paid C. Hutchinson, for injury done his grass encamping thereon; voucher No. 29,	2 50

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1818		
July 27	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of camp; voucher No. 30, - -	\$ 158 68½
Aug. 3	To cash paid James Starkweather, for medicine; voucher No. 31, - -	6 71.
Aug. 4	To cash paid L. & S. Dennison, for cordage, lead, &c. voucher No. 32, - -	10 08
Sept. 10	To cash paid Thomas Clinton for expenses of camp; voucher No. 33, - -	229 42
Sept. 19	To cash paid Alexander Jaffroi, for three gallons of tar; voucher No. 34, - -	3
Sept. 21	To cash paid Jabez Colt, for stores at Montreal; voucher No. 35, - -	367 15
Oct. 2	To cash paid J. & D. P. Ross, being a balance on former account; voucher No. 36, - -	22 17
Nov. 5	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of camp; voucher No. 37, - -	276 28½
	Dollars,	3,019 58

Account of salaries and wages of Assistant Secretary, Surveyors, and Men, employed in running the Boundary Line under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, from the 1st of March, 1818, to the 1st of March, 1819.

1819.		
Aug. 1	To salary of major Donald Frazer, assistant secretary to the board, from 1st March, 1818, to 1st March, 1819, as per voucher No. 1 - -	\$2,200
	To salary of David P. Adams, astronomical surveyor to the board, from 1st March, 1818, to 1st March, 1819; voucher No. 2 - -	2,000
	To salary of William C. Bird, trigonometrical surveyor to the board, from 1st March, 1818, to 1st March, 1819; voucher No. 3 - -	1,200
	To salary of William Darby, trigonometrical surveyor to the board from 1st of May, 1818, to 31st July, 1818, voucher No. 4 - -	300
	To salary of Richard Delafield, draftsman to the board, from 1st May, 1818, to November 15th, 1818; voucher No. 5 - -	600

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1819.		
Aug. 31	To cash paid C. Swarz, draftsman, for drafting map of St. Lawrence; voucher No. 6	210
	To salary of Thomas Clinton, steward to the party; voucher No. 7	365
	To wages of Thomas Gedney, chain-bearer, at \$30 per month, from 1st May to 15th November; voucher No. 8	125
	To wages of Antonio Camara, chain-bearer, at \$30 per month, from 15th May to 15th June, 1818; voucher No. 9	30
	To wages of Charles Davenport, prime hand, at \$22 per month, from 20th May to 15th November, 1818; voucher No. 10	128 66
	To wages of Leonard Baker, cook, at \$20 per month, from 1st May to 15th November, 1818; voucher No. 11	130
	To wages of Adam W. H. Dickey, boat and axeman, at \$16 per month, from 1st May to 15th November, 1818; voucher No. 12	104
	To wages of Guesta Plomedou, boat and axeman, at \$16 per month, from 5th May to 15th November, 1818; voucher No. 13	101 33½
	To wages of Joseph Plomedou, do. No. 14	101 33½
	do Simon Plomedou, do. No. 15	101 33½
	do Joseph La Bonta, do. No. 16	101 33½
	do Michel La Rivierre, do. No. 17	101 33½
	do Basil Lombare, do. No. 18	101 33½
	do John B. Le Tondre, do. No. 19	101 33½
	do Augustus Berion, do. do. from 5th May to 31st August, 1818; voucher No. 20	61 41
	To wages of Edward Bryan, boat and axeman, at \$16 per month, from 12th May to 15th November, 1818; voucher No. 21	97 60
		<hr/>
		\$8,331 00½

[Enclosure in *P. B. Porter's letter to Secretary of State, of 2d December, 1820.*]

The Boundary Commission, for moneys expended in execution of the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent,

To Peter B. Porter, Dr.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CONTINGENCIES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1817.				
Nov. 1	1	To cash paid for expenses of assistant secretary and self, from Hamilton to St. Regis and back; to hold a meeting of the board, (absent 9 days) - - - - -	64 00	
4	2	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for sundry provisions, &c. - - -	92 42	
8	3	To cash paid Elijah Wilder, chain-bearer, for his expenses to Albany - - - - -	30 00	
14	4	To cash paid for stage fare and expenses of assistant secretary, and L. Baker, cook, from Sackett's Harbor to Albany - - -	47 50	
14	5	To cash paid D. P. Adams, for travelling expenses of himself, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Rich, from Hamilton to Albany - - - - -	112 68	
27	6	To cash paid for stores, provisions, &c. including the whole travelling expenses of assistant secretary, self, and six men, from Hamilton to Sackett's Harbor, and of myself with four men to Black Rock - - - - -	157 86½	
1818.				
May 1	7	To cash paid Prior and Dunning, for stationery - - - - -	21 56	
2	8	To cash paid Peter Burtself, for stationery - - - - -	59 00	
4	9	To cash paid D. P. Adams, for having barometer and thermometer repaired, retouching compasses, &c. - - - - -	28 00	

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CONTINGENCIES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1818.				
May	4	To cash paid William A. Bird, for travelling expenses from Albany to Hamilton	33	32
	4	To cash paid D. P. Adams, for travelling expenses of himself, Messrs. Darby, Delafeld, and Gedney, and L. Baker, cook, from Albany to Hamilton, and of A. Dickey, from Utica to Hamilton	194	17
6	12	To cash paid D. P. Adams, for his expenses while engaged in completing his map, including drawing paper, &c. from 13th November, 1817, to 6th May, 1818	234	25
9	13	To cash paid for expenses of assistant secretary at Montreal, while collecting stores, shipping men, &c.	18	94
10	14	To cash paid assistant secretary for passage of batteau through locks, up tow paths, and other necessary expenses from Montreal to Hamilton	19	50
11	15	To cash paid Grant and Duff, for repairs of batteau, new oars, poles, cables, &c.	20	21
15	16	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of the camp, from 23d December, 1817, to 24th June, 1818	253	06½
15	17	To cash paid Guernsey and Clark, for pork, beef, &c.	422	05
5	18	To cash paid Noah Dickinson, for pork	6	80.
5	19	To cash paid P. Taylor & Co. for bread, &c.	6	12½
5	20	To cash paid Guy C. Wood, for transporting stores	4	00
June				

June	8	21	To cash paid for wagon hire to and from St. Regis, when board met on 5th instant	10 62½
	8	22	To cash paid for expenses of a waiter while going to and at St. Regis	5 10
	22	23	To cash paid P. Taylor, for provisions, boards, &c.	34 29
	24	24	do	4 35
July	6	25	To cash paid R. Gregory, for a skiff	10 00
	8	26	To cash paid captain Lusher, for transportation of stores from Genessee river to camp	1 62½
	8	27	To cash paid L. and S. Dennison, for paint, &c.	10 68½
	10	28	To cash paid expenses of assistant secretary going to Ogdenburg to receive stores, and direct the forwarding in future	5 50
	19	29	To cash paid C. Hutchinson, for injury done his grass, encamping thereon	2 50
	27	30	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of camp	158 68½
August	3	31	To cash paid James Starkwether, for medicines	6 71
	4	32	To cash paid L. and S. Dennison, for cordage, lead, &c.	10 08
Sep.	10	33	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of camp	229 42
	19	34	To cash paid Alexander Jaffroi, for 3 gallons of tar	3 00
	21	35	To cash paid Jabez Colt, for stores at Montreal	567 15
Oct.	2	36	To cash paid J. and D. P. Ross, being a balance on former account	22 17
Nov.	5	37	To cash paid Thomas Clinton, for expenses of camp	276 28½
	5	38	To cash paid, O. M. Hedden's bill for transportation	38 00
	6	39	To cash paid for a theodolite, bought of Wm. Darby, per account and receipt	120 00
	5	40	To cash paid R. Delafield, for expenses and transportation from camp to Albany	20 00
	6	41	To cash, paid T. R. Gedney	20 00
	6	42	To cash paid L. Baker	20 00

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CONTINGENCIES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1818.				
Nov. 13	43	Cash paid, Capt. W. Merritt's bill for passages and transportation of men and baggage of Mr. Bird's party from Sackett's harbor to Niagara	40 00	
14	44	To cash paid I. & D. P. Ross, bill of sundries from Montreal	35 10	
25	45	To cash paid A. Dickey for expenses and transportation from Niagara to Albany	18 00	
26	46	To cash paid C. Clikeman's bill for wood for office	5 50	
26	47	To cash paid for sawing wood	50	
26		To cash paid Spencer Stafford & Co's bill for axe, candlesticks, &c.	2 93½	
1819.				
Jan. 15	48	To cash paid Mr. Bird's bill of stationery purchased by him	2 00	
22	49	Garrett Houghtailing's bill for wood for office	2 75	
28	50	D. Hagler do do	2 75	
29	51	Robinson & Vanderbilt for drawing boards, &c.	5 67½	
8	52	D. Steele's bill of stationery	1 37	
9	53	M. Smith's do.	2 25	
25	54	D. Longworth's do. do.	44	
25	55	T. Dobson's bill for drawing paper and other stationery	50 77	
March 1	56	Wm. A. Bird's bill of expenses from Albany to Philadelphia and back, to hire a draftsman, procure drawing paper, &c.	58 00	
				3,424 67

CASH PAID—SALARIES AND WAGES.

March	1	Major D. Frazer's salary as assistant secretary for one year, from March 1st, 1818, to this time	-	2,200
	1	D. P. Adams', astronomical surveyor, for same time	-	2,000
	1	W. A. Bird, trigonometrical surveyor, for same time	-	1,200
	1	Wm. Darby, do. do. three months, from May to August	-	300
	1	R. Delafeld, draftsman, May 1st to November 15th	-	600
	1	C. Swarz, for drafting, in the spring of 1818	-	210
	1	Thomas Clinton, as steward, one year's salary	-	365
	65	Thomas Gedney, as chain bearer, from 1st May to 15th Nov. at \$30 per month	-	195
	67	A. Camara, as chain bearer, from 15th May to 15th June, at \$30 per month	-	30
	68	C. Davenport, prime hand, 20th May to 10th November, at \$22 per month	-	128 66
	69	L. Baker, cook, from 1st May to 10th Nov. at \$20 per month	-	130
	70	A. Dickey, boat and axeman, 1st May to 10th Nov. at \$16 per month	-	104
	71	G. Plomedou, boat and axeman, 5th May to 15th Nov. at \$16 per month	-	101 33 1/2
	72	J. Plomedou, do do do	do	101 33 1/2
	73	S. Plomedou, do do do	do	101 33 1/2
	74	J. La Bontas, do do do	do	101 33 1/2
	75	M. La Riverre, do do do	do	101 33 1/2
	76	Basil Lombare, do do do	do	101 33 1/2
	77	J.B. Le Tondre, do do do	do	101 33 1/2
	78	A. Berion, do do 31st Aug.	do	61 41

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CASH PAID—CONTINGENCIES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1819.	79	E. Brian, boat and axeman, 12th May to 15th Nov. at \$16 per month	97 60	
	80	L. Baker, for attending the office from Nov. 11th, 1818, to May 1st 1819, viz: five months and 20 days, at \$10 per month	56 56	
		CONTINGENCIES.		8,987 66½
April	81	J. Hank's bill for repairing Theodolite	2 50	
	82	Benj. Pike's bill for a Telescope bought of him	30	
	83	Robinson and Vanderbilt for draft boards, &c.	2 19	
	84	D. P. Adams's bill, travelling expenses, stationery, &c.	72 54	
	85	Minerva Library, bill for quilts	2	
	86	Peter Burtzell's do stationery	101 25	
	87	W. Deforest's do for lines	4 12½	
	88	Anthony & Arcularius, bill for groceries	191 32	
	89	J. & A. F. Baird's bill for boarding Mr. Adams from November to April	155 50	
	90	J. & A. F. Baird's bill for wood and sundries for office	36 67	
	91	C. A. Leseur, draftsman, for his board and travelling expenses	92 50	
	92	J. Loomis's bill for office rent, &c.	106	
	93	W. A. Bird, trigonometrical surveyor, bill for boarding	83	
May	1	L. Baker's (man attending office) bill for boarding	60	

May	1	W. A. Bird's bill for travelling expenses from Sackett's Harbor to Niagara, and thence to Albany, in November, 1818	35
	4	James Ferguson, assistant surveyor, bill of boarding	60
	4	To cash paid Mr. Bagg's bill, boarding a man with baggage	3 75
	6	To cash paid, bill of travelling expenses of Messrs. Bird, Ferguson, and party, from Albany to Sackett's Harbor	71
	12	To cash paid sundry bills for board and other expenses of same party at Sackett's Harbor	81 93
June	100	To cash paid L. & S. Dennison's bill, for freight and transportation of sundry articles from New York and Albany to Sackett's Harbor	46 28
	20	Seven small bills for sundries at Sackett's Harbor	28 72
	22	Small bills for sundries at Kingston	7 38½
	2	J. Charles for transportation	2
	7	J. Shepherd for board of Captain Douglass	1 33½
July	17	J. Shepherd's bill for transportation, &c.	3
	24	Porter & Barton's bill, for transporting provisions, boats, &c.	54 97
		For a tin horn	25
	24	J. Delafield's bill, advertising for a theodolite	4 50
	1	S. Hooker's bill for repairing boats	8 75
	21	O. Newberry's bill for shot, hooks, &c.	1 81
	22	S. H. Salisbury's bill for stationery	8 70
	23	S. Bosworth's bill for repairing theodolite	50
	23	J. Guiteau's bill for paint for boats	1 38
	24	J. A. Coe's bill for 12 tin caps or globes, for station poles	16 19
	24	J. A. Coe's bill for copper for row locks	1 19
	27	S. Tucker's bill for making sails for new boat	6
	115	R. King's bill for paints, and painting do.	14 93
	28	R. Ree's bill for an axe and spear	1

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CASH PAID—CONTINGENCIES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1819.				
July 28	117	A. Stannard's bill for the new boat "Lady of the Lake"	-	156 92½
July	118	H. & W. Delafeld's bill for a theodolite imported from England	-	212 96
July	119	Guernsey & Clark's bill for provisions for Commissioner	-	495
29	120	For cheese, by Major Fraser	-	1 05
August 6	121	W. A. Bird's bill of expenses, &c. with party from Black Rock to Cunningham's Island in a boat	-	5 94
8	122	Steam boat bill for freight	-	3
8	123	Austin, a hand, for clothes lost	-	8
11	124	J. Guiteau's bill for medicine	-	68½
12	125	Steam boat bill for freight	-	1 50
14	126	Do.	-	14
14	127	J. Sill's bill for biscuit	-	10
25	128	N. Brown for transportation of theodolite from New York	-	2 87
28	129	Steward of steam boat for articles for the sick	-	2 75
29	130	J. Adams for twine	-	50
4	131	C. Johnson's bill for fresh meat, &c.	-	17 25
4	132	S. Johnson's bill for meat, vegetables, &c.	-	10 86
10	133	D. Hill's bill for butter and vegetables, milk, &c.	-	14 61
18	134	W. Delbitt's bill for sundries for the camp	-	11 93
18	135	Major Fraser for provisions, &c. purchased	-	1
20	136	Secretary Fraser's expenses to Detroit to get hands, &c.	-	10
29	137	D. Pastorus's bill for powder, shot, &c.	-	4

Sep.

October 18	138	W. De Witt's bill for provisions, and articles for sick &c.	66 604
Nov. 1	139	Sill, Thompson & Co's bill for transportation of the party from Detroit to Black Rock, schooner American Eagle, freight, &c.	169 04
8	140	W. De Witt's bill of boarding, while employed as copying clerk in the office, and expenses from Black Rock to Albany, while employed as a chain bearer	76
5	141	Steam boat for passages of three sick men from Detroit to Black Rock, and freight	25,
5	142	R. Smyth's bill at Detroit	11
5	143	D. B. Douglas, assistant surveyor, bill of travelling expenses	94
5	144	Thomas Clinton, steward, bill of sundries	683 664
<hr/>			
SALARIES AND WAGES.			
1820.			
March 1	145	Donald Fraser, his salary as secretary for one year, from March 1, 1819, to this time	2,200
1	146	D. P. Adams, assistant surveyor, his salary from March 1, to April 15, 1819, one and an half months at \$2,000 per annum	250
1	147	D. B. Douglass, assistant surveyor, his salary for six months, from April 15, to October 15, 1819, at \$2,000 per annum	1,000
1	148	W. A. Bird, as trigonometrical surveyor, from March 1, to October 15, 1819, 7½ months at \$1,200 per annum	750 00
		W. A. Bird, as assistant surveyor, from Oct. 16, to March 1, 4½ months at \$2,000 per annum	750 00
1	149	James Ferguson assistant surveyor, from February 10, to November, 1819, 8½ months at \$1,000 per annum	732 23
			<hr/>
			3,517 294

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CASH PAID—SALARIES AND WAGES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1820.				
March 1	150	James Ferguson, as trigonometrical surveyor, from November 1, 1819, to March 1, 1820, four months at \$1,200 per annum - - - 400. 00	1,122 23	
			174	
	151	C. A. Leseur, as draftman, 58 days, at \$3 per day, in March and April, 1819 - - -	791 67	
	152	Lewis G. De Russy, as draftsman, from May 15, 1819, to this time, at \$1,000 per annum - - -	365	
	153	Thomas Clinton, steward, for one year - - -	300	
	154	W. H. Dewitt, as copying clerk and chain bearer, from January 4, to November 3, at \$30 per month - - -	130	
	155	Leopard Baker, cook, from May 1 to October 15, at \$20 per month - - -	42 47	
	156	David Gay, boat and axe man, for three months and one day's services, from June 19, to September 20, at \$14 per month - - -	70 20	
	157	J. Hurlbut, boat and axe man, from May 11 to Sept. 15, do. - - -	49	
	158	J. Hawk, do. do. from June 24 to Oct. 11, do. - - -	75	
	159	M. Banks, do. do. from May 10 to Oct. 11, do. and expenses home - - -	52 26	
	160	J. Van Nonnan, do. from June 19 to Oct. 11, do. - - -	51 33	
	161	T. Case do. from June 22 to do. do. - - -	39 64	
		Thomas Horton, do. from June 25 to Sept. 20, do. - - -		

March			do.	from May 10, to Oct. 11, and ex-		8,469 13	
	1	Daniel Austin, do.	do.	from May 10, to Oct. 11, and ex-	79		
	1	penses home	do.	three and an half months	49		
	1	Henry Johnson,	do.	from May 12, to Oct. 12, and ex-	75		
	1	A. Davis	do.	four days in May	2 18¢		
	1	penses	do.	May 10, to June 2	10 72		
	1	G. W. Fisher, do.	do.	2d to 17th June,	7 46¢		
	1	A. Perry,	do.	two days	1		
	1	S. P. Hill,	do.	August 21, to Sept. 4	7		
	1	H. Hyde,	do.	two days	1		
	1	E. Barrett	do.	two days	24		
	1	S. Johnson	do.	four United States			
	1	Vermilye, Hever, M'Pherson and Deviane,	do.	soldiers, for one month's work each, per receipts			
	1						
CONTINGENCIES.							
	14	Peter Burtzell's bill of stationery			41		
	20	Mulder and Montgomery's bill of groceries			37 70		
April	20	S. Clark's bill, 4 bbls. 1 hog pork, at \$14			56		
	20	A. S. Clark's bill, 4 bbls. mess pork, at \$17			68		
	22	J. Archer's bill for transportation of groceries, &c. from Albany to Black Rock			11 58		
	1	D. Sackett's bill for a sextant bought of him			80		
May	1	J. Sill's do. for hard bread			25 34		
	5	P. D. Shouck's bill for attending surveyor's office during winter			15		
	8	Capt. D. B. Douglass' bill for a chronometer			210		
	11	J. Fairbank's do. in July, 1819			7 50		
	11	J. Chamberlin's do. for fresh beef, &c.			20 95		

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	No. of Vouchers.	CASH PAID—CONTINGENCIES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
May 11	183	Sill, Thompson, & Co.'s bill for transportation of the party (15 persons) with two boats, provisions, and baggage, from Black Rock to Detroit river, in schooner Michigan	-	1 80
29	184	J. Scott's bill for coffee and tea	-	11 56
29	185	A. Bryant's bill for tumblers	-	3 62½
30	186	L. Brace's bill for butter and beans	-	10 84
30	187	H. Daw's bill for blacksmith work on boats, &c.	-	16 23
30	188	James Mason's bill for carpenter's work	-	24 87
30	189	D. McGill's bill for painting boats	-	5 -
3	190	Steamboat, for passage of surveyor Best and freight	-	15 -
July 17	191	D. G. Jones' bill for sundries	-	4 93
18	192	Stannard and Bidwell's bill for building new boat, &c.	-	79 13
9	193	C. T. Payne's bill for mending telescope	-	1 25
9	194	T. J. Wendall's bill for sundries	-	2 25
15	195	E. Brook's bill for hard bread	-	1 50
27	196	J. Sill's bill for boarding Bird and Ferguson last spring	-	12 50
12	197	do do hard bread	-	64 08
16	198	B. Delavan for medicines	-	5 -
16	198	E. Brooks for hire of a large boat to move camp	-	10 -
Nov. 8	199	W. A. Bird's account, with vouchers, for sundry articles of stationery purchased and expenses while out surveying	-	43 25
10	200	Secretary Fraser's 5 bills of expenses at sundry times	-	9 68½

Nov.	10	201	Thomas Clinton's (steward) account, with 93 vouchers, for purchase of provisions, camp equipage, &c. for the use of the commission	771 96	
	10	202	Sill, Thompson, & Co's bill for the charter of the schooner Red Jacket, while engaged in surveying the islands in Lake Huron and St. Mary's straits, from July 1st to October 20th, 3½ months, at \$300 per month	1,100	
	10	203	Thomas Clinton's bill for the rent of an office and store room for the past year	60	2,955 76
SALARIES AND WAGES.					
			D. Fraser, secretary, one year's salary	2,200	
			W. A. Bird, assistant surveyor, one year's salary	2,000	
			J. Ferguson, trigonometrical surveyor, do	1,200	
			L. G. De Russy, draftsman, do	1,000	
		208	W. Best, assistant surveyor, from May 1st to Oct. 22d, at three dollars per day	525	
		209	T. Clinton, steward, one year, to March 1st, 1821	365	
		210	F. Cooper, cook, wages 5 months, at \$15 per month	75	
		211	J. Lille, boat and axeman, 5 months and 21 days, at \$13 per m.	73 66	
		212	J. Hale, do do	73 66	
		213	N. Wakefield, do do	73 66	
		214	A. Russell, do do	73 66	
		215	J. Fanshaw, do 5 months and 17 days do	72 12	
		216	John Grant, do 4 months at \$13 per month do	52	
		217	Nich. Swan, do 4 do do do	52	
		218	A. Davis, do 3 do do do	39	
		219	M. Banks, do 2 do and 4 days, at \$13 per month	27 67½	

ACCOUNT—Continued.

DATE.	Nb. of Vouchers.	CASH PAID—SALARIES AND WAGES.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.
1820.				
	220	W. L. Bellinger, boat & axe man, 2 mo. and 19 days, at \$15 per m.	33 96	
	221	C. Hilse, seaman, axe and boatman, $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$16 per month	58 67	
	222	E. Welsh, do do 5 months and 21 days, at \$15 per month	85 -	
	223	C. Stannard do do 3 do and 20 days, at \$13 -	47 67	
	224	W. Miller do do 3 do do at \$12 -	44 -	
				8,171 73½
		Total expense from November, 1817, to March, 1821	-	34,926 25

[80]

REMARKS.

These accounts embrace every species of disbursement by the American government, on account of the commission, for the period to which they relate, excepting the salary of the commissioner and the salaries and subsistence of the agency.

They do not exhibit the *equalized* expenses of the two governments, but the actual expenditures of the American government. It is known, however, that the expenditures by the two parties have not differed essentially in amount, and, at the close of the commission, they will be brought together and equalized.

A few barrels of pork and some other provisions, charged in this account, have been delivered over to the British party when in need of them, and charged. They will be hereafter accounted for by them.

For the first year I made some charges for my travelling expenses, in conformity with the practice which I was informed by one of the commissioners under the treaty of 1794 had been pursued by him and his colleague. But, since the year 1817, I have made no charges of this nature.

P. B. PORTER.

Black Rock, December 2, 1820.

The following account, exhibited by the American agent, together with the vouchers accompanying the same, from A to O inclusive, was examined, passed, and allowed, and in like manner ordered to be paid, in moiety, by the agents of the respective governments, to wit:

Dr. The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent,
To WILLIAM C. BRADLEY,
Agent of the United States, under said article.

		Dolls.	Centi.
A	Paid Mr. Ome, secretary, his salary for nine months, ending June 27, 1817	1,666	66
B	I. Dove and Co.'s bill for provisions, utensils, equipments, and transportation of parties from Boston to St. Johns	2,047	23
C	R. Powers, for expenses and transportation of party from the portage to Burlington	554	16
D	Paid J. Johnson, for expenditures by him on public account	253	57
E	Charles Turner, jr. for do. do. and for transportation of himself and men, from St. John's to Boston	236	23
F	L. Murryman, for expenses and transportation of G. Willard, a chain-bearer	8	00
G	J. Jones, and Co. for advances made at Quebec	12	30
H	Horatio Gates and nephew, on account do. at Montreal	51	62
I	To chain-bearers and laborers on the exploring survey, as per abstract furnished	2,728	21
K	Do. on the actual survey, as per do.	2,827	50
L	The assistant surveyor, at rate fixed by the commissioners, for 150 days	750	00
M	To carriage of packets to the British agent	1	00
N	Lyman Cummings, for copying papers, &c.	15	00
O	Paid Horace Fletcher, for copying papers, &c.	10	00
		11,161	67

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY,

May 21, 1818.

Agent United States.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, held at the city of New York, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1819, the following account, exhibited by the agent on the part of his Britannic Majesty, together with the vouchers accompanying the same, from I. to VII. inclusive, was examined, passed, and allowed, and ordered to be paid, in moieties, by the agents of the respective governments, to wit:

Dr. The Commission under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent,
To WARD CHIPMAN, H. B. M. Agent.

1819.

	N. B. Currency.		
	L.	s.	d.
I. To amount of expenditure made by the British agent, for the pay and supply of the British on the exploring survey, in the year 1818, per the schedule, and the abstract and vouchers accompanying the same	1,681	7	2
II. To cash paid for the British party and the astronomers on the parallel of 45 degrees, per schedule and the vouchers accompanying it	477	19	5½
III. To amount paid A. Rositer for copying in Montreal	2	0	0
IV. To cash paid Peter Fraser, amount of two orders drawn upon him by the British and American surveyors for services in the year 1817, and not included in the accounts of last year	3	0	0
V. To cash paid Col. Buchette, his expenses in attending the commission at Burlington, in May, 1818, by order of the board	15	0	0
VI. To cash paid Mr. Odell, his expenses in going from New Brunswick to Burlington, by order of the Board	37	10	0
VII. To cash paid do. expenses at Burlington and returning to New Brunswick	28	18	11
To sum allowed British agent for passages, &c. from New Brunswick to Burlington, per order of the Board, May 22, 1818	37	10	0
To the amount allowed Col. Buchette, by the Board, for extra assistance and stationery, in the winter of 1817 and 1818, in preparing plans, and not included in last year's accounts	15	0	0
To amount, Mr. Campbell, assistant surveyor, by the Board, for extra services in settling accounts of the surveys, preparing his plan, &c. report, &c. in the winter of 1817 and 1818, not included in last year's accounts	47	0	0
To amount paid for postage	2	7	5
	<hr/> 2,347 12 9 <hr/>		
	Sterling, 2,112 17 6 <hr/>		
	<hr/> \$9,390 55 . <hr/>		

WARD CHIPMAN,
His Brit. Maj. Agent.

The following account exhibited by the Agent on the part of the United States, together with the vouchers accompanying the same, from I to IX inclusive, was examined, passed, and ordered to be paid in moieties by the agents of the respective governments.

Dr. The Commission under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent,
To WILLIAM C. BRADLEY,
Agent of the United States.

I. To cash paid N. Hayes for session room, in 1818	34 00
II. To cash paid H. H. Orne, secretary, salary, from June 23, 1817, to June 1, 1818	2,085 00
III. To cash paid for pork, bread, utensils, and sundry outfits for the astronomical and surveying parties, as per abstract A, with vouchers numbered from 1 to 43	2,174 27
IV. To cash paid wages of assistants, and men employed with the astronomers, as per vouchers numbered from 1 to 14, accompanying abstract B	2,172 08
V. To cash paid assistants and laborers employed in the exploring survey, as per abstract C, and vouchers numbered from 1 to 17	2,752 50
VI. To sum paid R. Powers, for his expenditure for transportation, provisions, and occasional labor, on the exploring survey, as per abstract B, with vouchers from 1 to 58	1,533 00
VII. To cash paid E. Chamberlain, for board of men in 1817, not received in season for last account	42 85
VIII. To sum paid H. Chittenden, commissary on the part of the British and American governments, for his expenditures made on account of the astronomers of both governments, with their respective parties, while engaged in their operation during the season of 1818, with abstract VIII., and vouchers marked from 1 to 171	3,062 11½
IX. To sum paid H. Burnham and W. Lewis, for assistance, and writing for the surveyors, during the winter of 1818 and 1819	248 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,103 81½

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY,
Agent for the United States.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, held at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, the 25th day of May, 1820, the Agent of H. B. M. presented to the Board his account of expenditures, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Dr. The Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent,
To WARD CHIPMAN, H. B. M. Agent.

To amount allowed the British agent for the hire of a vessel to convey himself and the British surveyor from St. John's to Boston, on their way to attend the session of the board in New York, in May, 1819, per order of the board	\$240	60	0	0
To amount paid Mrs. Satterwhite for the rent of a room, fuel, &c. for the session of the board, May, 1819, per order of the board		25	0	0
To amount paid Mr. Odell, his expenses in attending the session of the board at New York, May, 1819		26	15	05
To amount of expenditure made by the British agent for the pay and supplies of the British party on the exploring survey, in the year 1819 and the spring of 1820, per the schedule and vouchers accompanying it, 1,921 11 09½				
To amount paid for the parties under the astronomers, under the parallel of 45 degrees, per the schedule and vouchers accompanying it	\$2,232 47	558	2	5
		<hr/> £ 2,591 9 7½ <hr/>		
		<hr/> \$10,365 92½ <hr/>		

WARD CHIPMAN,

Boston, 25th May, 1820.

H. B. M. Agent.

Which account, being read and examined, was passed and allowed, and the board order that the amount, to wit, two thousand five hundred and ninety-one pounds nine shillings and seven pence half penny, New-Brunswick currency, equal to ten thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-two and a half cents, be paid in moieties by the respective agents.

The agent for the United States presented to the board his account of expenditures in the words and figures following, to wit:

Dr. The Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent,
To WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, U. S. Agent.

1. To this sum paid secretary for his salary, from the 1st day of June, 1818, to 1st June, 1819, including sum paid secretary pro tem.	\$2,222 22
2. To amount paid R. Tillotson for stationery, copying, &c. by order of the board	77 44
3. To amount paid for provisions, utensils, and sundry outfits for surveying parties, as per abstract A, with vouchers, from 1 to 14 inclusive	1,620 98

4. To pay of assistants, commissary, and laborers, for the year 1819, as per abstract B, with vouchers, from 1 to 20 inclusive	3,533 00
5. To this sum paid R. Powers, commissary, for expenditures made by him for transportation, provision, maintenance of assistants and men, and sundry articles furnished for exploring survey, as per his account, marked C, with vouchers from 1 to 66 inclusive	2,824 51
6. To this sum paid Capt. Partridge for his expenses going to New-York, attending the board, and returning therefrom	97 00
To amount paid for transportation of the commissioners from Burlington to the Missisqui Bay, by order of the board	25 50
	<hr/>
	\$10,400 65

Which account, being read and examined, was passed and allowed, and the board order that the amount, viz. the sum of ten thousand four hundred dollars and sixty-five cents, be paid in moieties by the respective agents.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies from the records of the Board of Commissioners appointed pursuant to the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent.

S. HALE, *Secretary.*

Mr. Delafield to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1890.

SIR: The following considerations have induced me to solicit that I might remain attached to the commission under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent.

As the office of the agent under these articles has been vacated, some embarrassments may arise, that give me the more confidence in submitting the annexed suggestions.

That I be permitted to repair to the above described boundary commission;

To represent the United States (during the absence of an agent more fully authorized,) under the direction of the government or of the American commissioner, so far as it may be necessary.

To meet any proceedings on the part of the British agent.

To continue the minutes and journal of the agency; keep a record of the proceedings, and notes of the evidence upon which decisions are had.

To report to the government the proceedings of the board, and other occurrences of moment.

To transact all such things as the American commissioner should deem to require the interference of an agent, on the part of his government.

To avoid the allegation on the part of the British government, that the United States had not met the agent of his Britannic majesty by a corresponding officer, or person acting in such capacity.

To supply the American commissioner with another officer, so that he might be enabled to retire from the personal superintendence of the survey, and party of surveyors, whenever it might seem to him proper and requisite for the furtherance of the proceedings of the board.

To enable the board to proceed to the consideration of cases that in their opinion require the appearance of the respective governments by officers representing them. It may be proper here to add that much material is now matured for consideration by the board, not perhaps involving questions of doubts or difficulty; and that whenever the board shall conclude to act upon such cases, an embarrassment might arise from the non-appearance of an officer corresponding to the British agent.

To take charge of the public property left on the line by the American agent, and dispose of so much thereof as is liable to waste, and not needed by the commission.

To submit the accounts of the late agent of the United States to the board for their sanction; or to the American commissioner.

It is not believed nor desired that this appointment should increase, in any material manner, the expenses of the commission. No additional establishment would be requisite. The travelling expenses to and from the line, and such compensation as might be allowed, would

only accrue; and the appropriation for the present year, from my knowledge of the disbursements of the commission, it is believed, would cover this expense.

It is not intended to convey the impression that all the above enumerated duties are considered indispensable, but, it is believed, that, should this appointment be made, considerable embarrassments will be avoided; and I feel it right to state my convictions, that it would be agreeable to the views and wishes of the American commissioner.

Permit me to conclude, that I have continued with the commission from the commencement of its labors to the present time; and that a strong desire to make myself useful to the advancement of the interests of my country, (so far as in my power lies) urges me to seek for instructions, upon the subject proposed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOS. DELAFIELD.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Delafield.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 19, 1820.

SIR: Having laid before the President of the United States your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed, by him, to authorize your attendance upon the commission under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the purposes mentioned in your letter, and subject to the consent of the Commissioner General Porter, whose directions, in relation to the objects of your attention in this employment, you will be pleased to take and observe. Your compensation will continue as heretofore, with such further allowance for necessary expenses as the Commissioner shall approve, and may be allowed within the existing appropriation.

I am, &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD, Esq.

Mr. Delafield to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication, bearing date this day, authorizing my attendance upon the boundary line commission, under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the purposes therein described. In pursuance of such authority, I shall repair forthwith to the boundary commission, and confer with General Porter, whose directions upon all subjects, where my services may be required, shall be observed.

I beg leave to assure you, that it will be my greatest pride to deserve the trust confided to me; and to render myself useful to the commission.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Delafield to the Secretary of State.

RIVER ST. CLAIR, OCTOBER 13, 1820.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 24th day of June last, from the Detroit river, giving information of the intended departure of the surveyors employed by the board, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, from that river to the upper end of Lake Huron.

The survey having been conducted to the head of the river Detroit, I sailed with the surveyors in a light schooner that had been employed for our service, on the 21st day of July, and on the third day of August we commenced a section of survey at the north end of Lake Huron.

The British party had already begun their work at the head of the lake. We consequently took a section some distance below them, embracing the Island known as Drummond's Island, where the British forces now have a garrison; several channels hitherto unexplored; the commencement of the great Manitoulin Islands; and a great number of lesser islands.

I regret that it is not in my power, without the aid of maps, to give a satisfactory description of that country, nor do I know of any that have been published, that give a true knowledge of that end of Lake Huron.

That end of the lake from the river St. Marié to the Great Manitowish, is included in the surveys of the two parties and is completed. I conceive that the survey effected this season upon Lake Huron will embrace by far the most essential parts of that lake to be surveyed, so far as it relates to the duties of this commission. Drummond's Island and Isle St. Joseph are of the most considerable interest, as well on account of their position as of territory; and more particularly Drummond's Island. To this island, now in possession of the British, the United States have reasons to maintain a claim.

The season having advanced so far as to become boisterous and inclement, which rendered the conduct of the survey uncertain and, also, having concluded the survey commenced, we left Lake Huron and arrived on the river St. Clair on the sixth instant. The party is at present employed upon this river, but will soon be under the necessity of returning to Black Rock, on account of the inclemency of the weather. The British party left Lake Huron a few days before us and proceeded direct to Black Rock.

I have, &c. &c.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

Honorable J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State.

Mr. Delafield to the Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1820.

SIR: Upon the return of the boundary line party of surveyors, from the north end of lake Huron to the river St. Clair, I had the honor to forward a letter, under date of October 13, 1820, describing the progress we had made during the past season. That letter having been ordered to the charge of the postmaster at Detroit, and supposing its receipt may be prolonged, I have thought it right to enclose a duplicate of the same.

For the reasons stated in my letter of the 13th ultimo, we were then engaged in bringing the active labors of the survey for the season to a close; accordingly, when that duty was performed, we sailed from the St. Clair river, and arrived at Black Rock on the twentieth of the same month. At the latter place, the surveyors and draftsmen will be employed for some time, in the preparation of their notes of observation, and in the composition of their maps, for exchange and records, agreeably to the regulations of the board.

I take great satisfaction in stating, that our operations, during the summer, have been in all respects prosecuted with industry and success, and that they have been sanctioned by the concurrence and assent of the commissioner (General Porter.)

Our surveys have extended from the mouth of the Detroit river to

the north end of lake Huron, and have embraced that district, excepting the small lake St. Clair, and river St. Clair, and those parts of lake Huron that are not essential to the duties of this commission.

Upon a full exposition to General Porter of the surveys effected, and that which remains to be effected within the limits just mentioned, I have also the satisfaction to state, that he concurs with me in opinion that but little remains to be done, to bring to a close the performance of the sixth article of the treaty under which we act: and, from the arrangements that are anticipated, I do not doubt but what all the surveys that are necessary, from the parallel of latitude north 45° on the St. Lawrence river, through the lakes, to the north extremity of lake Huron, will, in the coming season, be completed; nor do I, at present, foresee any obstacles that may present a protraction of the boundary lines for that extent, by the decisions of the board, immediately thereafter. In furtherance of this view of the progress of our duties, General Porter has been pleased to confide to me the preliminaries he would establish to regulate such decisions; and their application to the various questions that suggest themselves, regardful of the best interests of the United States, is now a subject of study and investigation.

The difficulty that occurred to prevent a settlement of the accounts of the late agent of the United States, (colonel Hawkins,) to wit, that they had not been acted upon by the board, was submitted by me, to the commissioner of the United States, in conformity to my instructions. In order to present a just understanding of what has transpired, relative to these accounts, I have reduced the same to a correspondence with General Porter. His promised reply in a few days will enable me to lay the result before the Department of State.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

JOS. DELAFIELD.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Van Ness to Mr. Adams.

NEW YORK, November²² 25, 1820.

SIR: Perceiving, by the newspapers, that the House of Representatives of the United States has requested of the President certain information relative to the proceedings and accounts of the commissioners and agents under the Treaty of Ghent, I am induced to write you briefly on the subject.

It having appeared to me that no settlement of accounts was contemplated by the treaty, or expected by the government, until the final settlement at the close of the commission, it has been considered at least unnecessary to render any accounts. But being, at all times, not only willing, but anxious, to satisfy any branch of the government as to my public conduct or accounts, I herewith forward you

an abstract of my accounts, except as to the expenses of the commission for the present year. This is made out from papers which I have with me, but the vouchers are not here. I will, on my return home, arrange and forward them to your office. The amount of expenditures during the present year cannot be ascertained until all the accounts on both sides are settled and brought together, which it has not yet been possible to do.

The agent left this city a few days ago, on his return home. He has proper vouchers to shew that the money which has been received by him has been expended for the purposes of the commission.

I have, in the accompanying statement, put my salary at \$4,444 44, as that is generally supposed to be the amount. But the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty under the Treaty of Ghent receive 1000*l.* sterling, equal to \$5,833 28; and it is believed to be not only just, but in accordance with the Treaty, that the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States should receive the same salary. This principle has been most conclusively recognized by the United States in the case of the agents, whose salaries were raised from \$3,000 to \$4,444 44 per annum, to make them equal to the pay of the agents on the part of Great Britain. The propriety of an equality of compensation to the commissioners is certainly, to say the least, equally strong, as they are the joint officers of the two governments.

I have never claimed, on my personal account, any thing over my salary, whatever that may be; and such, I know, is the fact as to the agent.

The commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty have held two sessions the present year. With respect to the progress which has been made by the commission, I understand the agent has already given to the government all the information which it would be in my power to communicate.

If any statement of the moneys drawn by me from the Treasury shall have been laid before the House of Representatives, previous to the receipt of this communication, I beg leave respectfully to request that copies of my letter and statement may be also transmitted to that body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

C. P. VAN NESS.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

Abstract of Moneys received and paid out by C. P. Van Ness, Commissioner under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent.

Received from the United States, in the years 1816, 17,
18, 19, and 20

\$82,444 00

Paid out for the United States:	
To Mr. Bradley, agent of the United States, to be disbursed by him for the purposes of the commission, and for which disbursements he has the vouchers, I having taken his receipts for my vouchers	40,437 83
For instruments	791 92
To John Johnson, towards salary and expenses, who was surveyor under the commission about two years	2,297 95
To F. L. Hasler, for salary and expenses, including transportation of instruments, who acted as astronomer under the commission about a year	3,183 27
For expresses	106 00
To Andrew Ellicott, who acted as astronomer in the summer of 1819, after Mr. Hasler left the service	670 00
To physician for attending to Mr. Ellicott, who was taken ill on the line	11 00
To 8 years' salary, at \$4,444 44 per annum	28,222 50
	<hr/> 69,718 57
Balance to be applied to the expenditures of 1820,	\$12,725 43

Mr. Delafeld to the Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1820.

SIR: In addition to my previous communications respecting the progress of the boundary line commission under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, I have the honor to submit some facts, that it did not heretofore occur to me were material at this time to communicate; and which will hereafter be presented more in detail, when the accounts of the past season are in readiness to exhibit. I allude more particularly to the names of persons now employed by the Commissioner or Agent, the purposes for which employed, their term of service, and compensation.

In order that the Department of State may be entirely possessed of such information as I have upon these points, I have the honor to enclose a list, containing the names, the services, and salaries, and compensation, of all persons employed during this season, by the Commissioner of the United States, under the above articles of the treaty of Ghent.

This list is collected, so far as it respects the principal persons employed, from the proceedings of the Board; and is otherwise ex-

pressed with as much certainty as can be ascertained, until the accounts of the last season are rendered by the Commissioner. To those accounts I must beg leave to refer, for the most exact and detailed information that may be desired.

My own duties have not required the employ of either additional boatmen or extra establishment of any kind, as I constantly remained present with the party of surveyors.

And, I take pleasure in stating, that the agency with which I have the honor to be charged has not essentially increased the expenses of this commission. Upon this subject, I beg leave to add, that, if it should seem fit to place the compensation of the Agent upon a footing with other officers of the Board, the extra expenses incurred would be amply covered by such compensation; a course that would be the more gratifying, because it would enable me to dispense with an account for contingent or extra expenditures, and thus conform to a system, that I believe to be the wish of this Board to adopt, which is, to confine its extra expenditures exclusively to disbursements, necessarily accruing, whilst the party is actually employed upon the boundary line, in the prosecution of the surveys.

I have been unwillingly led to make any observations upon the subject of my own compensation, but the state of the appropriation for the agent, and the tenor of my appointment recognizing extra expenses to be allowed, have induced me to this explanation.

When I parted with the Commissioner at Black Rock, it was his intention to forward the accounts of the past season to me, that I might present them at the proper Auditor's Office, and they were in preparation for that purpose. I am in daily hope of the receipt of these accounts and shall hasten to lay them before the Department.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Names of persons forming the Board of Commission under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, on the part of the United States, and of persons employed by them, their services and salaries, for the year 1820.

Peter B. Porter, Commissioner Salary \$4,444
Joseph Delafield, Acting Agent,

Persons employed by the Commissioners.

Donald Fraser, secretary	2,800
William Bird, principal surveyor	2,000
James Ferguson, trigonometrical surveyor	1,000
L. G. De Bussy, trigonometrical and draftsman	1,000

J. Best, assistant surveyor; three dollars per diem, whilst employed, say six months.

Thomas Clinton, steward, charged with purchase and issue of supplies, and care of public property. His compensation appears in Commissioner's accounts.

Captain Gillett, master of a light vessel, with a crew of three men, employed for the transportation of the party and stores, upon the upper Lakes. The crew acting as boatmen, when not employed navigating the vessel. Employed about three months.

Nine boatmen, employed in the service of the surveyors, and constantly on duty with them. One of the number being the cook for the vessel and the party. These men were engaged by the month; mostly at the rate of 13 dollars per month, and were employed from the 1st of May, to the 20th of October, 1820.

For the wages of the master of the vessel, reference is made to the accounts of the Commissioner.

Persons employed by the Acting Agent, under sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, 1820—None.

Peter B. Porter, Esq, to the Secretary of State.

BLACK ROCK, December 2d, 1820.

SIR: The surveying parties, under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, returned from Lake Huron to this place the latter part of October, and are now engaged, as has been customary during the winter, in calculating, platting, and arranging, the work of the summer. We availed ourselves of the best part of this season to survey the islands (which are numerous, and many of them large) in Lake Huron, and in the straits of St. Mary's, which unite that lake with Superior. The only surveys that now remain to be executed, under the 6th article, are on the river and small lake St. Clair, which we calculate to complete in time to make a final decision and report upon the 6th article, in the course of the next season.

The execution of the 6th article will have consumed considerable time and expense; but I flatter myself that the maps and surveys which will accompany our report will shew that we have not been idle; and, that, besides exhibiting a clear and distinct demarcation of the boundary, they will furnish the government with a mass of the most useful information, in respect to a very considerable line of navigation, which is daily and rapidly growing into importance, and for the direction of which there are not, at present, any charts the accuracy of which can be in the least relied on.

The seventh article relates to a country which is, comparatively, of little importance; and a system of operations is proposed to be adopted, for designating the boundary, which will greatly reduce both the time and expense of its execution.

I have been gratified in having, during the last season, the assistance of Major Delafield, whose intelligence, habits of business, and correct deportment, have rendered him very useful. I hope that he may accompany us again the next season, to assist in arranging and preparing the various points for adjudication, and in making out the necessary reports and documents for the respective governments. The knowledge which, by his former situation, he has acquired of the various subjects connected with the 6th article, would probably enable him to be more useful than any other person. It would be my wish, also, should he continue with us, that he should take a general management and superintendence of the operations and expenses of the surveying parties, &c. This was not done by the late agent, for reasons which are already known to you.

Major Delafield has expressed a wish, suggested, no doubt, by my presumed knowledge of the duties which he has to perform, that I would give an opinion as to what would be a reasonable compensation for his services. This, however, is a subject on which I do not feel authorized to express an opinion further than to say, that I believe the Board, of which I am a member, has heretofore considered that neither considerations of justice, nor of national *etiquette*, required that the compensation of the two agents should be the same. On the contrary, they have been inclined to consider the agents rather as officers of the respective governments, than of the Board; and that their labors, as well as their compensations, might be essentially different, depending upon the instructions they might severally receive, and the arrangements they might make with their respective governments. I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that, while I presume that Major Delafield has no expectation of receiving the amount of salary allowed to the former agent, yet, that the sum of a thousand dollars a year, which he has heretofore received, seems quite too small when compared with the nature and extent of his services; and when it is considered, too, that six or eight months in the year must be spent in camp, in an uninhabited and inhospitable country.

On the subject of the accounts of the late agent, (Col. Hawkins) Major Delafield, as his agent, has requested that they should be audited and adjusted by the Board; and has intimated that such was the wish of the government. I informed him, in reply, that the reason for not having originally included the expenses of the agents amongst the common expenses of the Board, arose from the circumstance that no British agent was appointed until after the close of the first year of our operations; that doubts were then entertained by the British commissioner whether one would be appointed; and a consequent unwillingness, on his part, to share in the payment for services which were rendered exclusively to the American government. The British government has, however, since employed an agent, and I have assured Major Delafield that, on the final settlement of the accounts, next season, I will use my endeavors, should it still be the wish of the government, to have the agents' accounts included, and

entertain no doubt but that they may be adjusted in a manner that will be satisfactory, and, at the same time, do justice to the two governments.

I enclose herewith for Mr. Pleasanton, the Auditor of your department, transcripts of the accounts of our expenditures for the last three years. The vouchers to which they refer are on file with the secretary of the Board, and will be transmitted to Washington on the closing of the 6th article.

I have, &c.

PETER B. PORTER.

Honorable JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

[84]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

ENCLOSING

A STATEMENT

OF

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY,

INTENDING

As a substitute for so much of table A, which accompanied his report upon the reduction of the army, as relates to the details of organization.

DECEMBER 22, 1820.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY SALES & SEATON.

1820.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
December 20, 1890.

SIR: I have to request that you will submit to the House of Representatives the enclosed, as a substitute for so much of table A, which accompanied my report of the 12th instant, as relates to the details of organization.

In putting up the report, the original draught was taken in lieu of the one herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

**To the SPEAKER of the
House of Representatives.**

Organization of the Army as proposed under the Resolution of the House of Representatives of May 11, 1920.

GENERAL STAFF.

- 2 Major generals.
 - 4 Aids de camp—subalterns of the line.
 - 4 Brigadier generals.
 - 4 Aids de camp—subalterns of the line.
 - 1 Judge advocate.
 - 6 Topographical engineers.
 - 4 Assistant topographical engineers.
 - 1 Adjutant and inspector general.
 - 2 Adjutants general.
 - 4 Assistant adjutants general.
 - 2 Inspectors general.
 - 4 Assistant inspectors general.
- } All except three are officers
of the line, and it is contemplated
to have them all of the line
as vacancies occur.

Quartermaster's Department.

- 1 Quartermaster general.
- 2 Deputy quartermasters general.
- 16 Assistant deputy quartermasters general. Eight of these are officers of the line, and it is contemplated to have them all of the line as vacancies occur.

Paymaster Department.

- 1 Paymaster general.
- 19 Paymasters.

Purchasing Department.

- 1 Commissary general.
- 1 Assistant commissary general.
- 2 Storekeepers.

Subsistence Department.

- 1 Commissary general, with as many assistant commissaries as the service may require—all subalterns of the line.

Medical Department.

- 1 Surgeon general.
- 2 Assistant surgeons general.
- 1 Apothecary general.
- 2 Assistant Apothecaries.
- 23 Surgeons.
- 44 Assistant surgeons.

Engineer Corps.

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Assistant engineer.
- 1 Lieutenant colonel.
- 2 Majors.
- 6 Captains.
- 6 Lieutenants.
- 6 Second lieutenants.

Military Academy.

- 12 Professors and masters.
- 250 Cadets.
- 1 Adjutant—subaltern.

ARTILLERY.

- 1 Colonel commandant.
 - 1 Colonel of ordnance.
 - 1 Lieutenant colonel of ordnance.
 - 2 Majors of ordnance.
 - 5 Lieutenant colonels of battalions.
 - 5 Majors do
 - 7 Captains of ordnance.
 - 5 Do of light artillery.
 - 40 Do of artillery.
 - 10 Lieutenants of light artillery.
 - 80 Do of artillery.
 - 10 Second lieutenants of light artillery.
 - 80 Second lieutenants of artillery.
-
- 247 Officers.
-
- 15 Sergeants of light artillery.
 - 120 Do of artillery.
 - 30 Corporals of light artillery.
 - 240 Do of artillery.
 - 5 Do of the train.
 - 5 Armourers.

5	Smiths, (light artillery.)
5	Trumpets, (light artillery.)
40	Drummers.
90	Gunners, (light artillery.)
720	Do artillery.
180	Matross, light artillery.
1,440	Do artillery.
10	Workmen.
45	Soldiers of the train, light artillery.
<hr/>	
2,950	Total.
<hr/>	

INFANTRY.

9	Colonels.
9	Lieutenant colonels.
9	Majors.
90	Captains.
90	First lieutenants.
90	Second lieutenants.
<hr/>	
297	Officers.
<hr/>	
360	Sergeants.
360	Corporals.
9	Armorsers.
9	Drum majors.
90	Drummers.
2,520	Privates.
18	Workmen.
<hr/>	
3,366	Total.
<hr/>	
75	Artificers, workmen of ordnance.
6,391	Rank and file.
<hr/>	

NOTE.—To each regiment and battalion a subaltern will be assigned as adjutant, and one as quartermaster, and in all cases where officers of the line are assigned to the staff, their pay in the line is merged in that of the staff, which is, in fact, but an additional allowance for the extra expense attending such situations.

[82]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY TO HIS REPORT OF THE FIRST INSTANT,

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 28, 1820.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

21st December, 1820.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the 8th section of the act of the 1st of May, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," statements are annexed to the estimates of the public expenditure for the year 1821, which are herewith transmitted, shewing—

1. That the permanent appropriations, and those for a term of years not yet expired, amount to \$11,881,975 00
2. That, of the sums appropriated for 1820, and previous years, it is estimated that there will remain on the books of the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821, - - - - - 6,907,619 03
3. That there will be, on that day, in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the War and Navy Departments - - - - - 927,241 29
4. That the whole amount of unexpended balances of appropriations, subject to the disposition of the Executive government, during the year 1821, is estimated at - - - - - 7,884,860 32
5. That, of that sum, there will be required, to defray the expenses incurred in 1820, or necessary to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made - - - - - 3,632,659 41.
6. And that there will remain unexpended, and not necessary to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made - - - - - 4,202,200 91

As it is ascertained that the sum of \$4,202,200 91, with the exception of \$1,860,437 57, which have been deducted from the estimates of the War Department for 1821, and which will form a part of the expenditure of that department during the year, will not be required, if that amount should be directed to be carried to the account of the surplus fund, the estimates for the year 1821, and the balance against the Treasury on the first day of that year, as presented in this report, will remain to be provided for.

It may be proper to observe, that all sums which will be carried to the account of the surplus fund, on the 31st day of this month, are not comprehended in any of the foregoing statements.

Inaccuracies having been discovered in the estimate of the probable expenditure of the year 1821, presented in the annual Treasury Report of the 1st instant, resulting, principally, from the different manner of keeping the warrant and appropriation accounts in the Treas-

surry, War, and Navy Departments, I avail myself of this occasion to correct those inaccuracies, and to present the amount of the deficiency which will have to be provided for during the ensuing year.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1820, and the amount remaining in the Treasury on the first of January of that year, were estimated in the annual report at

\$22,326,244 63

The payments from the Treasury, to the 30th of September last, amounted to

16,908,413 80

Which, being deducted from the aggregate amount above stated, leaves for the service of the 4th quarter

5,417,830 83

The payments made in the 4th quarter, and those which are required to complete the service of the year 1820, are as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, already made

- \$476,920 05

and to be made - 930,293 51

1,407,213 56

Military department, already made

- 93,688 90

and to be made - 665,164 61

758,853 51

Naval department, already made

- 1,446,228 00

and to be made - 1,110,000 00

2,556,228 00

Public debt, payments already made,

and to be made - - 4,900,000 00

Making the aggregate sum of - - 9,662,295 07

And leaving a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1821, of - - -

4,204,464 24

To avoid complexity, the sums estimated to be necessary to complete the service of the year 1820, or to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, are, in the above statement, considered a charge upon the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year; although it is probable that a portion of those sums may not be drawn until late in the ensuing year, and, possibly, a small part not before the year 1822. In the annual report, no sum was charged upon the 4th quarter, but what was understood would be drawn.

The estimate of the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1821, presented in the annual report of the Treasury, amounts to

£16,550,000 00

The estimate of the public expenditure for that year is as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 1,769,850 04

Civilizing the Indians, and Indian trade 29,200 00

Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, arrears prior to the 1st January, 1817, and the sum of £1,860-437 57, which has been deducted from the estimates, and is not included in the above balance against the Treasury 6,798,515 18

Naval department, including the gradual increase of the navy 3,428,676 81

Public debt, being the amount of principal and interest payable in the year 1821 5,477,776 76

Amounting together to - - 17,504,018 79

Which presents an excess of expenditure, beyond the receipts, of - - - 954,018 79

Which, added to the balance estimated against the Treasury on the 1st January, 1821, of - 4,204,464 24

Leaves, to be provided for, the sum of - 5,158,483 03

But the Secretary of the Navy has stated, in his letter of the 18th instant, herewith transmitted, that, of the appropriation of £1,000,000, for the gradual increase of the navy, not more than £500,000 will be required in 1821; and, the residue being deducted 500,000 00

Will leave a balance against the Treasury of - £4,658,483 03

It will be perceived that this balance is less than that presented in the annual report of the Treasury, by \$ 2,793,103 74, which amount consists, 1st, of the sum which, it has since been found, will not be wanted for the naval service; 2d, of balances of appropriations, for civil list, and miscellaneous objects, which, it appears, upon subsequent examination, will not be required; 3d, of an excess in the estimate of the charge for the military service, resulting from the different mode of keeping the warrant and appropriation accounts in the different departments; and, 4th, of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 1st of January, 1820, as agent of the War Department, which ought to have been deducted from that charge, as it had already been drawn from the Treasury.

In determining the amount of the loan which will be necessary for the service of the year 1821, if that shall be the only mode resorted to for meeting the deficiency, it is proper to state, that, of the sum now in the Treasury, there are upwards of \$ 600,000, of special deposits, which cannot be available during the year. The time necessary to transfer the revenue collected in the western states, and in those bordering on the gulf of Mexico, beyond what is expended in those states, to the places where it will be expended, may be estimated, upon an average, at six months. One half of the sums collected in those states may, therefore, be considered, through the year, as in a situation not to be applicable to the demands upon the Treasury; as it will be in transitu between the places of collection and those of expenditure. If this amount be stated at \$ 600,000, there will be, through the year, the sum of \$ 1,200,000 which cannot be considered as available.

To insure the prompt discharge of all demands upon the Treasury, and to place the public credit beyond the reach of accident, the sum of \$ 1,000,000 ought to remain in the Treasury. It is probable, that, of the appropriations for 1821, nearly that amount will remain in the Treasury, or in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent, at the end of the year. But it is considered unsafe to trust to that contingency. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that provision be made for raising the sum of \$ 7,000,000 in aid of the funds which it is estimated will be received into the Treasury during the year 1821. If that amount should be raised by loan, the interest of the debt thus created will increase the public expenditure, and render the amount proposed to be raised indispensable.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

13th December, 1820.

SIR: In presenting the estimates for the service of the year 1821, it is necessary, under the act of the last session, to estimate the sum remaining from former appropriations for the Navy Department, which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in the present year.

To enable me to perform this duty, I have the honor to request, that you will state what amount of the balance on hand of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, and of the appropriation for 1821, will be required by the Department in the course of that year.

The balance now in the Treasury is estimated at \$1,610,000.*

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. SMITH THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

* Subsequent to the date of this letter there was drawn from the Treasury \$500,000 on account of the gradual increase of the navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

December 18th, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th inst. in relation to the amount that will be required in 1821, of the balance on hand of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, and of the appropriation for the same object for that year, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, which contains the information required; and, I would respectfully add, that it is believed, there will be no necessity for equipping, during the year 1821, any of the vessels authorized to be built under the act for the gradual increase of the navy, so that it may be safely calculated that only one-half of the appropriation under that act for the ensuing year will be required.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

15th December, 1820.

SIR: The Commissioners of the Navy, in reply to the letter of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to you, dated 13th inst. which you were pleased to refer to this board, have the honor to state:

That, if the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, was, at this time, \$1,610,000, and it should not be decided to equip, during the year 1821, any of the ships built under the gradual increase law, then this unexpended balance would be amply sufficient to cover all the probable expenditures during the year 1821, without the aid of any part of the appropriation for 1821; but, it is understood, that of this unexpended balance, only \$1,030,000 belong to the gradual increase; hence, it is probable, that this unexpended balance, and \$500,000 of the appropriation for the year 1821, will be required to meet existing engagements, and enable the Department to proceed in the execution of the law of 29th April, 1816; and, if it should be determined to equip any of the ships built under this law during the year 1821, an additional sum, proportioned to the number of ships to be equipped, would be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

November 14th, 1820.

SIR: I herewith transmit the estimates of this Department for the year 1821, amounting to \$4,585,352 61, of which \$2,590,136 17 is on account of the army, including the military academy; \$1,381,079 on account of Fortifications and Ordnance; \$614,137 44 on account of Pensions, arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817, and the Indian department; and, agreeably to your request, I have annexed to the estimates the probable amount of the balances of the appropriations which will remain at the termination of this year, and may be made applicable to the service of the year 1821.

The estimate for the pay of the army is made on the supposition that the military establishment will be full; but as, in point of fact, that never is the case, and as the military establishment, including officers, will probably not much exceed ten thousand in the aggregate, at the commencement of the next year, it is believed that the sum of \$1,136,784 will be sufficient under this head for the year 1821; from which the probable balance remaining on the first of Ja-

uary next, amounting to \$166,029, being deducted, will give \$970,755 to be appropriated for pay.

Under the head of appropriation for forage, there will probably be a deficit of \$8,973, which, added to the estimate, gives the sum of \$51,573 to be appropriated for the service of the next year. It is proper to observe, that it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount under this head of disbursement, as, under the act of Congress, and the regulations of the department, the officers have, to a limited extent, the right of drawing forage in kind, or commuting it at the rate of \$8 per month for each horse, and that it is only in the latter case that it is paid out of the appropriation for forage. The expense in the former case is charged to the appropriation for the quartermaster's department.

The balance of the appropriation for retained bounties, &c. which will probably remain at the end of the year, will about equal the estimate, and consequently no appropriation will be required for the next year.

Appropriations equal to the estimates will be required for subsistence to the officers and clothing for their servants.

Of the appropriation for bounties and premiums, there will be a probable balance of \$52,082, which will be more than sufficient to meet the estimate for next year, and consequently no appropriation will be required. The large amount which will remain under this head of appropriation is principally to be accounted for by a credit amounting to \$35,364 56, with which it was credited, and subsistence debited, in the settlement of the account of Robert Brent, late paymaster general of the army; the effect of which has been to increase by that amount the former, and diminish the latter appropriation.

A balance of \$12,489 will probably remain of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, which, being deducted from the estimate for the next year, leaves \$14,511 to be appropriated.

No balance will remain of the appropriation for contingencies of the army.

The appropriation for subsistence on the settlement since the last session of Congress of the accounts of Ward and Johnson, under their contract of the 20th July, 1815, and those of William T. Rathbone, under his contract of the 5th November, 1817, has become entitled to a credit of \$130,205 44 against the Indian department, which accounts, for the want of a sufficient appropriation in the latter department, remain suspended at the office of the Second Comptroller, and will require for their passage an increase of appropriation for Indian affairs equal to that amount. Of the sum thus brought to the credit of subsistence, about \$65,000 will be required for the service of this year, (subsistence having been debited nearly to that amount in the settlement of other accounts) and the remainder, viz. \$65,205 44 may be considered as a balance at the end of the year, and deducted from the estimate, which will leave to be appro-

priated for the subsistence of the army, in the year 1821, \$301,304 56. Of the appropriation for clothing, a balance will remain, amounting probably to \$3,162, which, deducted from the estimate, will leave \$369,125 56 to be appropriated.

About \$6,000 will remain unexpended of the appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department, which, being taken from the estimate, will leave \$40,527 93 to be appropriated.

In the quartermaster's department there will be a deficiency of about \$20,000 00. It has been found impossible to bring the expenditure within the sum appropriated by that amount, which, being added to the sum estimated, will give \$483,540 00 to be appropriated.

The expenditure under the appropriations for the Military Academy and for fortifications will about equal the appropriation.

A balance will remain of the current expenses of the ordnance department of about \$42,671 00, which, taken from the estimate, will leave to be appropriated \$57,329 00.

Of the appropriation for the National Armories, a balance will remain of about \$10,000 00, which will leave \$350,000 00 to be appropriated.

The payments under the appropriation for arrearages, previous to the 1st January, 1817, will about equal the appropriation.

Under the operation of the act of the 1st May last, a balance will remain of the appropriation for revolutionary pensions of \$1,391,731, 13, which, it is believed, will be more than sufficient to meet the disbursements of next year, and no appropriation will accordingly be required.

A balance of \$101,068 00 will remain of the appropriation for invalid and commutation pensions, which, deducted from the estimate, will leave \$213,932 00 to be appropriated.

The payments under the appropriation for half-pay pensions will about equal the appropriation.

The expenditure under the appropriation for Indian Affairs will not equal the appropriation of the last session by a few thousand dollars, but, as that appropriation will be debited as soon as there is a sufficient appropriation by the sum of \$130,205 44, as has already been stated under the head of subsistence, it will be necessary to make provision in the next year's appropriation to meet this debt. It is believed that \$170,000 00 will be sufficient to meet the current disbursements of next year, to which add \$130,205 44, and it will give \$300,205 44 to be appropriated for the next year. It is proper to observe that this debit against the Indian Department has arisen principally from provisions issued in holding Indian treaties, which, being issued by the contractors, were in the first instance paid out of the appropriation for subsistence, but on the settlement of their accounts was brought to the debit of the appropriation for Indian affairs.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[88]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE

OF THE

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1821.

DECEMBER 28, 1820.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 21, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1821, amounting to \$8,783,879 46

Viz:

Civil list	-	-	-	\$1,017,141 00
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	432,931 28
Intercourse with foreign nations				319,777 76
Military department, including the sums placed at the disposition of the Secretary of War	-	-	-	4,585,352 61
Naval establishment, including the Marine corps	-	-	-	2,428,676 81

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1821 may be discharged, are the following:

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of government.
2. The surplus which may remain of the customs, and arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged.
3. Any other unappropriated money which may be in the Treasury during the year 1821.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. J. W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ESTIMATE of an appropriation for the year 1824.

[88]

CIVIL LIST.

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress:

Forty-six members of the Senate, at \$ 8 per day, estimating 111 days	-	40,848
Speaker of the House of Representatives, at \$16 per day, do.	-	1,776
One hundred and eighty-six members, at \$ 8 per day, do.	-	165,168
Delegate from the Missouri, at \$ 8 per day, do.	-	888
Delegate from the Michigan, at \$ 8 per day, do.	-	888
Delegate from the Arkansas, at \$ 8 per day, do.	-	888
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of government,	-	77,000
Secretary of the Senate,	-	3,000
Principal clerk,	-	1,800
Two engrossing clerks, at \$ 1,500 each,	-	3,000
Chaplain to the Senate,	-	500
Sergeant at arms to the Senate,	-	1,500
Assistant doorkeeper to do.	-	1,450
Clerk to the House of Representatives,	-	3,000
Principal clerk	-	1,800
Four engrossing clerks, at \$ 1,500 each,	-	6,000
		.

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Messenger to the clerk's office,	-	410		
Chaplain to the House of Representatives,	-	500		
Sergeant at arms to do.	-	1,500		
Doorkeeper to do.	-	1,500		
Assistant doorkeeper to do.	-	1,450		
		314,866		
<i>Expenses of stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent and incidental expenses of both Houses of Congress, viz:</i>				
For the Senate,	-	23,000		
For the House of Representatives,	-	35,000		
		58,000		
<i>Library of Congress.</i>				
Salary of the librarian,	-	1,500		
Contingent expenses,	-	450		
		1,950		
			374,816	
EXECUTIVE.				
Compensation to the President of the United States	-	25,000		
Compensation to the Vice President of the United States,	-	5,000		
				\$0,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State,	-	6,606
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818,	-	15,900
Messenger and assistant,	-	710
Messenger in the Patent Office,	-	250

22,860

Contingent Expenses.

For books,	-	2,000
Binding books,	-	500
Stationery and parchment,	-	1,500
Mediterranean passports,	-	1,500
Blank personal passports, circulars, &c.	-	1,000
Fuel and candles,	-	900
Compiling and printing the register of officers, &c.	-	850
Newspapers for the office and public agents abroad,	-	500
Translation of foreign languages,	-	350
Distributing Congressional documents,	-	150
Forage for messenger's horse,	-	200
Wages of a laborer,	-	300
Miscellanies	-	1,000

For printing the laws which may be enacted during the 2d session of the 16th Congress, in the newspapers of the several states and territories,

10,000

For printing, binding, and distributing 11,000 copies of the same acts,

3,950

24,700

47,560

ESTIMATE—Continued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.					
Secretary of the Treasury,	-	6,000			
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818,	-	10,400			
Messenger and assistant	-	710			
			17,110		
First Comptroller	-	3,500			
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	17,850			
Messenger	-	410			
			21,760		
Second Comptroller	-	3,000			
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	9,750			
Messenger	-	410			
			13,160		
First Auditor	-	3,000			
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	15,200			
Messenger	-	410			
			18,610		
Second Auditor	-	3,000			
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	17,200			
Messenger	-	410			
			20,610		
Third Auditor	-	3,000			
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	28,600			
Messenger and assistant	-	710			
			32,310		

Fourth Auditor	-	-	3,000
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	15,050
Messenger	-	-	410
			18,460
Fifth Auditor	-	-	3,000
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	10,500
Three clerks in the late office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, per act of appropriation for 1820	-	-	3,700
			14,200
Messenger	-	-	410
			17,610
Treasurer of the United States	-	-	3,000
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	5,250
Messenger	-	-	410
			8,660
The Treasurer estimates for a clerk, as allowed by act of appropriation of 1819 and 1820	-	-	800
Also, for an assistant to the chief clerk, per ditto	-	-	400
			Submitted, \$1,200
Commissioner of the General Land Office	-	-	3,000
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	22,550
Messenger	-	-	410
			25,960
Registrar of the Treasury	-	-	3,000
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	22,350

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Messenger, including the sum of \$90 for stamping ships registers	500			
Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	-	25,850		
<i>Expenses of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department.</i>	-	250		
For translating foreign languages, and for an allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting sea letters	300			
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury	800			
First Comptroller	1,000			
Second Comptroller	1,200			
First Auditor	600			
Second Auditor	1,200			
Third Auditor	2,000			
Fourth Auditor	1,800			
Fifth Auditor	900			
Treasurer of the United States	800			
Commissioner of the General Land Office, including \$7,840, being a deficiency in the appropriation for 1820, for providing books for all the land offices	-			22,840

Office of the Register of the Treasury -	3,500		
Stationing and printing the public accounts for the year 1821, including tables of internal revenue for four years -	1,800		
Fuel and other incidental and contingent expenses of the department -	10,000	48,740	
<i>For the provisional security of the records and buildings of the departments of State and Treasury.</i>			
Allowance to the superintendent for 1821 -	-	500	
Four watchmen, at \$25 each per month -	-	1,200	
For the repairs of two fire engines, hose, and buckets -	-	200	1,900
WAR DEPARTMENT.			
Secretary of War -	-		
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818 -	6,000		
Messenger and assistants -	23,400		
Maps, plans, books, and instruments, &c. -	710		
	3,000	33,110	
Paymaster General -	2,500		
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818 -	9,200		
Messenger -	410		
Contingent expenses -	900		
		13,010	
Commissary general of purchases -	3,000		
Clerks -	2,800		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Messenger	-	-	-	360	
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	830	
Clerks in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	-	2,150	6,990
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	1,200	
Clerks in the office of the Ordnance Department, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	-	2,950	3,350
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	760	
Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence	-	-	-	2,150	3,710
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	850	
Clerks in the office of the Engineer Department	-	-	-	2,150	3,000
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	2,200	
Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General	-	-	-	1,150	4,350
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	565	
					1,715
NAVAL DEPARTMENT.					69,935
Secretary of the Navy	-	-	-	6,000	
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	-	2,200	

Messenger and assistant	-	-	710	
Contingent expenses	-	-	2,000	
Commissioners of the Navy Board	-	-	10,500	16,910
Secretary	-	-	2,000	
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	8,550	
Messenger	-	-	410	
Contingent expenses	-	-	2,000	18,460
<p>The Navy Commissioners state, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of 20th April, 1818, for clerks, viz:</p> <p>For compensation to three clerks and a draftsman as allowed by acts of appropriation for 1819 and 1820. Submitted - 4,000</p>				
<p><i>For the provisional security of the buildings and records of the War and Navy Departments.</i></p>				
Allowance to a superintendent	-	-	500	
Four watchmen, at \$25 each per month	-	-	1,200	
For the repairs of two engines, hose, and buckets, &c.	-	-	200	1,900
GENERAL POST OFFICE.				
Postmaster General	-	-	4,000	
Two Assistant Postmasters General	-	-	5,000	
				35,370

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	22,700
Messenger and assistant	-	-	660
<i>Contingent Expenses, viz:</i>			
Rent of a house for the messenger, making up blanks, candles, wood, stationery, newspapers, &c. not including various expenses of prosecutions, mail portmanteaus, &c.; these being paid for out of the funds of the office	-	-	-
SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.			
Surveyor General	-	-	2,000
Clerks	-	-	2,100
Surveyor south of Tennessee	-	-	2,000
Clerks	-	-	1,700
Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas	-	-	2,000
Clerks	-	-	2,000
Surveyor in Alabama	-	-	2,000
Clerks	-	-	1,500
			32,360
			4,000
			36,360
			4,100
			3,700
			4,000
			3,500
			15,300

Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington -

OFFICERS OF THE MINT.

Compensation to the Director	-	-	-	2,000
Treasurer	-	-	-	1,200
Assayer	-	-	-	1,500
Chief coiner	-	-	-	1,500
Melter and refiner	-	-	-	1,500
Engraver	-	-	-	1,200
One clerk	-	-	-	700

9,600

MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

For wages of laborers employed at the different branches of coining, melting, refining, carpenters, millwrights, machinery, and smith's work - - - - -

9,050

Incidental and Contingent Expenses and Repairs.

For repairs of furnaces, and of machinery in general, including new screws for coining presses, bar iron, blacksmith's and millwright's work, ground rent and taxes on the lot, and the rent of a building and lot adjoining the mint - - - - -

2,000

Lead, steel, aquafortis, vitriol, potash, tallow and candles, and a variety of other articles necessary for the establishment - - - - -

650

Melting pots, muffles, crucibles, ironmongery, &c. - - - - -

690

2,000

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Stationery and fire wood for the different offices	250				
Wood and coals used for the steam engines, and other parts of the works	1,520				
Allowance for wastage on gold and silver coinage	3,000	8,110	17,160	26,760	
GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.					
ARKANSAS TERRITORY.					
Governor	-	2,000			
Three Judges, at \$1,200 each	-	3,600			
Secretary	-	1,000			
Contingent expenses	-	350	6,950		
MICHIGAN TERRITORY.					
Governor	-	2,000			
Three Judges, at \$1,200 each	-	3,600			
Secretary	-	1,000			
Contingent expenses	-	350	6,950	13,000	519,375

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Six Associate Judges, at \$4,500

\$2,000

5,000
27,000

District Judges.

District of Maine	-	-	1,000
New Hampshire	-	-	1,000
Vermont	-	-	800
Massachusetts	-	-	1,600
Rhode Island	-	-	1,000
Connecticut	-	-	1,000
New York, northern district	-	-	1,600
Do southern district	-	-	1,600
New Jersey	-	-	1,200
Pennsylvania, eastern district	-	-	1,600
Do western district	-	-	1,600
Delaware	-	-	1,200
Maryland	-	-	1,600
Virginia, eastern district	-	-	1,800
Do western district	-	-	1,600
Kentucky	-	-	1,500
Tennessee	-	-	1,500
Ohio	-	-	1,000
North Carolina	-	-	1,500
South Carolina	-	-	1,800
Georgia	-	-	1,500
Louisiana	-	-	3,000

ESTIMATE—Continued.

District of Mississippi	-	-	2,000		
Indiana	-	-	1,000		
Illinois	-	-	1,000		
Alabama	-	-	1,500		
Missouri	-	-	1,000		38,500
Chief Justice of the District of Columbia	-	-	2,700		
Two Associate Judges, at \$2,500 each	-	-	5,000		7,700
Attorney General of the United States	-	-	3,500		
Clerk	-	-	880		
Contingent expenses, including the hire of a boy who acts as messenger	-	-	500		
Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court	-	-	-		4,800
District Attorney of Maine	-	-	200		1,000
New Hampshire	-	-	200		
Vermont	-	-	200		
Rhode Island	-	-	200		
Connecticut	-	-	200		
New Jersey	-	-	200		
Delaware	-	-	200		
Virginia, eastern district	-	-	200		
Do western do	-	-	200		
Kentucky	-	-	200		
East Tennessee	-	-	200		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Marshal for the district of Arkansas	-	-	200			
Michigan	-	-	200			
				3,800	92,950	1,017,141
<p>For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year 1820, and preceding years; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners.</p> <p>NOTE.—The funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, being sufficient to meet the demands for this object for the ensuing year, no appropriation is, therefore, deemed necessary. The usual annual appropriation has been forty thousand dollars.</p>						
<p>MISCELLANEOUS.</p> <p><i>Annuities and Grants.</i></p>						
Isaac Van Wart, } each a pension of \$200, per act of 3d of						
David Williams, } November, 1780						
Joseph De Beaulieu, per act of 5th August, 1782	-	-	-	400		
				100		

James McKenzie,	10th Septem. 1782	-
Josiah H. Webb,	12th Decem. 1811	-
Richard Taylor,	1st March, 1817	-
Rachel Dohrman,	3d March, 1817	-
Maria Dohrman,	} each a pension of \$100, per act of 3d of March, 1817.	-
Charlotte Dohrman,		-
Francis A. Dohrman,		-
Arnold H. Dohrman,		-

Marine Hospital Establishment.

To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief and protection of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the act of the 3d of May, 1802, viz:

Probable deficiency in 1820	-
do in 1821	-

LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the support of Light Houses, and other establishments, for the protection of Navigation.

23,000 gallons of oil, including iron binding for casks	-	22,100
69 keepers' salaries	-	24,446
Stakeages on the coast of North Carolina, and in Warren and Providence rivers	-	66
Weighing, mooring, cleaning, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers	794	62
		8,000

40	1,590
50	
300	
300	
400	
30,000	60,000
30,000	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Incidental expenses, repairs and improvements to light houses and the buildings connected therewith	20,000			
Freight and transportation of oil and other articles for the use of the establishment, and superintendent's commissions	3,000		78,341 28	
For supplying deficiencies in appropriations heretofore made, viz:				
For building light vessels in the Chesapeake bay, in the state of Virginia	7,000			
For building a light house in Mobile bay, in the state of Alabama	9,000			
For erecting a beacon on Wolf island, and throwing up a causeway across the marsh, and building a house for the keeper	8,000		24,000	102,341 28
<i>Surveys of Public Lands.</i>				
For surveying the public lands of the United States, as estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office				150,000

Trading Houses with the Indian Tribes.

For additional compensation allowed by the act of the 20th April, 1818, to the clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Trade - - - - -

450

Public Buildings in Washington.

For carrying on the centre building of the Capitol of the United States, as estimated by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings - - - - -

100,000

Votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

For bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States - - - - -

2,800

Ships Registers.

For paper, engraving, and printing certificates of registry and lists of crews for vessels of the United States, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1813 - - - - -

3,750

Trumbull's Paintings.

For the payment of John Trumbull, for paintings commemorative of the most important events of the revolu-

ESTIMATE—Continued.

tion, under a contract made in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, of the 6th February, 1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Miscellaneous Claims.</i>						
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

432,931 98

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The Secretary of State estimates, viz:

DIPLOMATIC.

For the salaries of the Ministers to London, Paris, St. Petersburg,

Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, at \$ 9,000 each, and a charge des affaires
at the Hague and at Stockholm, at \$ 4,500 each -

Their several secretaries, five in number, at \$ 2,000 each -

Outfits for a Minister to Paris and one to Rio Janeiro -

Contingent expenses of those missions -

92,000

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse -

50,000

Barbary Intercourse.

Salary of the Consul General at Algiers -

4,000

Salaries of the Consuls at Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli, at \$2,000 each

6,000

Their contingent expenses -

12,000

Contingent expenses of intercourse with those powers -

20,000

42,000

Boundaries.

Salaries of two Commissioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent,
at \$ 4,444 44 each -

8,888 88

Salaries of two Agents, appointed under do. at \$ 4,444 44 each -

8,888 88

Salaries of two surveyors, do. do. at \$ 2,000 00 each -

4,000

Their contingent expenses -

30,000

51,777 76

ESTIMATE—Continued.

<i>Agents for Claims and Seamen.</i>			
For salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoliations and for seamen, at London and Paris, at \$2,000 each	-	-	4,000
<i>Relief of Seamen.</i>			
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries	-	-	80,000
			\$19,777 76

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The estimate of the Secretary of the War Department.

FOR EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.

General Staff.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Clothing.
2 Major generals	4,800	2,190	
4 Aids de camp	1,152	292	
4 Brigadier generals	4,992	3,504	
4 Aids de camp	960		
2 Judge advocates	1,200	584	
6 Topographical engineers	4,320	1,752	
4 Assistants do.	1,920	876	
40 Servants	2,400	2,920	1,404
	21,744	12,118	1,404

35,266

Adjutant and Inspector General's Department.

1 Adjutant and inspector general	-	-	876
1 Adjutant general (not of the line)	-	-	438
do (who is a capt. of the corps of artillery)	600	219	
1 Assistant adjutant general (not of the line)	720	292	
do (who are captains)	480	146	
1 do (who is a lieut. of the corps of artillery)	360	73	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Clothing.
1 Inspector general (not of the line) - - -	1,080	438	
1 do (who is a lieutenant, 6th infantry)	360	73	
3 Assistant inspector generals (who are captains)	720	219	
1 do (not of the line)	720	292	
8 Adjutants of battalions - - -	960		
10 do of regiments - - -	1,200		
18 Servants - - -	1,080	1,914	631 80
	10,608	4,380	631 80
			15,619 80
<i>Quartermaster's Department.</i>			
1 Quartermaster general - - -	1,248	876	
2 Deputy quartermasters general (not of the line)	1,440	584	
8 Assistant deputy quartermasters general (do)	9,840	1,752	
5 do (who are captains) - - -			
2 do (who are 1st lieutenants) - - -	240		
1 do (who is a 2d lieutenant) - - -	180		
8 Quartermasters of battalions - - -	960		
10 do of regiments - - -	1,200		
15 Servants - - -	900	1,095	526 50
	10,000	4,307	526 50
			14,841 50

Pay Department.

1 Paymaster general (see civil list)			
3 Paymasters of battalions	4,800	2,336	
7 Paymasters of regiments, not of the line	4,200	2,044	
3 do who are 1st lieut's in the line	720	219	
1 do who is a 2d lieut. corps of engineers	300	73	
34 Servants	2,040	2,482	1,193 40
	12,060	7,154	1,193 40
			20,407 40

Purchasing Department.

1 Commissary general of purchases, (see civil list.)			
2 Deputy commissaries	4,000		
6 Assistant commissaries of issues	7,800		
28 Military storekeepers	13,440	6,132	
28 Servants	1,680	2,044	982 80
	26,920	8,176	982 80
			36,078 80

Subsistence Department.

1 Commissary general of subsistence			
69 Assistant commissaries	1,080	438	
2 Servants	16,560		
	120	146	70 20
	17,760	584	70 20
			18,414 20

ESTIMATE—Continued.

<i>Ordnance Department.</i>		Pay.	Subsistence.	Clothing	
1 Colonel	-	1,080	498		
1 Lieutenant colonel	-	900	565		
2 Majors	-	1,440	584		
10 Captains	-	6,000	2,190		
10 First lieutenants	-	4,000	2,190		
10 Second lieutenants	-	4,000	2,190		
10 Third lieutenants	-	3,600	2,190		
2 Master armors	-	720			
2 Master carriage makers	-	720			
2 Master blacksmiths	-	720			
30 Armors	-	5,760			
35 Carriage makers	-	6,720			
35 Blacksmiths	-	6,720			
120 Artificers	-	18,720			
200 Laborers	-	21,600			
48 Servants	-	2,580	3,504	1,684 80	
		85,580	13,651	1,684 80	100,915 80
<i>Medical Department.</i>					
1 Surgeon general	-	2,500			
2 Assistant surgeons general	-	1,800	876		

1 Apothecary general	-	-	1,800	
2 Assistant apothecaries	-	-	720	292
40 Post surgeons	-	-	19,200	5,840
10 Surgeons of regiments	-	-	5,400	2,190
19 Surgeon's mates of do.	-	-	6,840	2,774
10 Stewards of regiments, at 20 cents per day	-	-	730	
50 do. of posts, at 25 cents per day	-	-	2,737 50	
50 Matrons, at six dollars per month	-	-	3,600	
75 Servants	-	-	4,560	5,475
			49,827 50	17,447
				2,632 50
				69,907

Corps of Engineers.

1 Colonel	-	-	900	438
1 Assistant engineer	-	-	900	438
1 Lieutenant colonel	-	-	720	365
2 Majors	-	-	1,200	584
1 Professor of natural and experimental philosophy	-	-	720	365
1 Assistant do. who is a capt. of engineers	-	-		
1 Professor of mathematics	-	-	600	292
1 Assistant do.	-	-	480	219
1 Professor of the art of engineering	-	-	600	292
1 Assistant do. who is a 2d lieutenant of artillery	-	-	180	
1 Chaplain and professor of geography, history, & ethics	-	-	600	292
2 Teachers of the French language	-	-	960	438
1 Teacher of drawing	-	-	480	219
1 Master of the sword	-	-	320	146

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Clothing
1 Teacher of music	96		
6 Captains	2,880	1,314	
6 First lieutenants	2,160	1,314	
6 Second do	1,800	1,314	
250 Cadets	48,000	36,500	
4 Sergeants	384		
4 Corporals	336		
20 Artificers	2,400		
12 Musicians	864		
80 Soldiers	4,800		
41 Servants	2,460	2,993	1,439
	74,840	47,523	1,439
			10
			123,802
			10

Regiment of Light Artillery.

1 Colonel	900	438	
1 Lieutenant colonel	720	365	
1 Major	600	292	
1 Sergeant major	108		
1 Quartermaster sergeant	108		
2 Principal musicians	192		
10 Captains	4,800	2,190	
10 First lieutenants	3,600	2,190	
20 Second lieutenants (10 of them conductors of artillery)	7,200	4,380	

20 Cadets	-	-	3,840	2,920	
1 Armorer	-	-	192		
40 Sergeants	-	-	3,840		
40 Corporals	-	-	3,360		
20 Musicians	-	-	1,440		
80 Artificers	-	-	9,600		
580 Privates	-	-	34,800	1,732	842 40
24 Servants	-	-	1,440		
			76,740	14,527	842 40
					92,109 40

Corps of Artillery.

4 Lieutenant colonels	-	-	2,880	1,460	
4 Majors	-	-	2,400	1,168	
32 Captains	-	-	15,360	7,008	
64 First lieutenants	-	-	23,040	14,016	
64 Second lieutenants (32 of them conductors of artillery)	-	-	23,040	14,016	
32 Quartermaster sergeants	-	-	3,456		
4 Armourers	-	-	768		
160 Sergeants	-	-	15,360		
256 Corporals	-	-	21,504		
128 Musicians	-	-	9,216		
3200 Privates	-	-	192,000	5,840	2,808
80 Servants	-	-	4,800		
			313,824	43,508	2,808
					360,140

ESTIMATE—Continued.

<i>Eight Regiments of Infantry.</i>					
		Pay.	Sub.	Cloth.	
8 Colonels	-	7,200	3,504		
8 Lieutenant colonels	-	5,760	2,920		
8 Majors	-	4,800	2,336		
8 Sergeant majors	-	864			
8 Quartermaster sergeants	-	864			
8 Armorsers	-	1,536			
16 Principal Musicians	-	1,536			
80 Captains	-	38,400	17,520		
80 First lieutenants	-	28,800	17,520		
80 Second lieutenants	-	24,000	17,520		
320 Sergeants	-	30,720			
320 Corporals	-	26,880			
160 Musicians	-	11,520			
5440 Privates	-	326,400			
108 Servants	-	6,480	7,884	3,790	
		515,760	69,204	3,790	588,754
<i>Regiment of Riflemen.</i>					
1 Colonel	-	900	438		
1 Lieutenant colonel	-	720	365		
1 Major	-	600	292		
1 Sergeant major	-	108			

1 Quartermaster sergeant	-	108			
1 Armorer	-	192			
2 Principal musicians	-	192			
10 Captains	-	4,800	2,190		
10 First lieutenants	-	3,600	2,190		
10 Second lieutenants	-	3,000	2,190		
40 Sergeants	-	3,840			
40 Corporals	-	3,360			
20 Musicians	-	1,440			
680 Privates	-	40,800			
14 Servants	-	840	1,022	491 40	
		<u>64,500</u>	<u>8,687</u>	<u>491 40</u>	<u>73,678 40</u>
To provide for the payment of double rations to such officers as may be entitled thereto, under the 5th section of the act of 16th March, 1802					
	-	-	32,000	-	32,000
		<u>1,280,171 50</u>	<u>283,266</u>	<u>18,496 90</u>	<u>1,581,934 40</u>
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821					
	-	166,029 00			
Deduct, also, probable difference between the estimated and the actual establishment					
	-	143,387 50			
		<u>309,416 50</u>	-	-	309,416 50
		<u>970,755 00</u>	<u>283,266</u>	<u>18,496 90</u>	<u>1,272,517 90</u>

ESTIMATE—Continued.

It is impossible to estimate correctly, in detail, for forage, as the law leaves it optional with the officers to draw it in kind, or to receive money in lieu thereof. The sum asked for, for the year 1821, is equal to the probable amount that will be expended in the present year, judging by the 1st three quarters thereof

	42,600
For arrearages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for the year 1820	8,973

51,573

To be appropriated

1,324,090 90

Recruiting Service.

For 2,700 recruits, bounty to each \$12

32,400

2,700 premiums, each \$2

5,400

37,800

NOTE.—As there will probably remain, under bounties and premiums, \$52,082 unexpended on the 1st of January, 1821, no appropriations will be required.

For contingencies, including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, surgeons for examining recruits and attending the sick, fees of magistrates for qualifying recruits, stationery, &c. (all expenditures for recruits until organized for joining regiments and corps, at \$10 per man)

	27,000
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821	12,489

14,511

Subsistence Department.

For subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army - - -	351,510
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821	65,805 44
	<hr/> 286,304 56
Stationery, scales, weights, &c. - - -	5,000 00
Contingencies - - -	10,000 00
	<hr/> 301,304 56

Purchasing Establishment.

For 528 sergeants' suits, at \$35 27 -	18,622 56
10,000 privates' suits, at \$46 63 -	346,300 00
	<hr/> 364,922 56
Contingencies of the purchasing department -	5,310 00
Camp equipage - - -	12,055 00
	<hr/> 382,287 56
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821	13,162 00
	<hr/> 369,125 56

Medical and Hospital Establishment.

For instruments, medicines, hospital stores, bedding, dressings, furniture for dispensary, stationery, medical books, and for apothecary general's department - - -	46,527 93
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821 -	6,000 00
	<hr/> 40,527 93

ESTIMATE—Continued.

<i>Quartermaster Department.</i>			
For regular supplies, transportation, rents, and repairs, postage and courts martial, and contingencies of the department	389,100		
For extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection and repairs of barracks, quarters, and store-houses, on surveys and other constant labor	10,000		
To complete the barracks, quarters, and store-houses, in progress at Baton Rouge	20,000		
For expenses of ordnance department disbursed by the quartermaster department	44,440		
	<u>463,540 00</u>		
For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department, for 1820	-	20,000 00	483,540 00
<i>Military Academy.</i>			
For quartermaster's department	-	15,522 53	
For books and chemical apparatus	-	1,513 69	
For the contingencies of the army	-	-	17,036 22
For the expenses of the army	-	-	40,000 00
To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem allowance for travelling, of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army, 1820	-	-	<u>2,590,136 17</u>
			<u>\$15,000</u>

NOTE.—As there will probably remain, under this head, on the 1st of January, 1821, a balance unexpended equal to the amount estimated, no appropriation will be required.

Permanent Objects.

Fortifications	-	-	-	800,000 00
----------------	---	---	---	------------

Ordnance Department.

For national armories	-	-	-	-
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821	-	-	360,000	-
	-	-	10,000	-
	-	-	<u>350,000</u>	-
For the current expenses of the ordnance service	-	-	100,000	-
Deduct probable balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1821	-	-	42,671	-
	-	-	<u>57,329</u>	-
For arsenals, at Augusta, Greenleaf's Point, and near Baltimore	-	-	60,500	-
For cannon, shot, shells, contracts and purchases of sundries	-	-	113,250	-
	-	-	<u>581,079 00</u>	-

Military Pensions.

For the annual allowance to the invalids of the United States for their pensions	-	-	300,000	-
For the annual allowance to those pensioners who have relinquished their bounty land for half pay pensions	-	-	15,000	-
	-	-	<u>315,000</u>	-
Deduct probable unexpended balance on the 1st January, 1821	-	-	101,068	-
	-	-	<u>213,932 00</u>	-

ESTIMATE—Continued.

To provide for the payment of half pay pensions of widows and orphans, chiefly under the 1st section of the act of the 16th of April, 1816, (payable through the Pay Department) - - - - -		30,000 00		
For the annual allowance to the Revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the 18th of March, 1818 - - - - -		1,200,000		
NOTE.—As there will probably remain unexpended, on the 1st of January, 1821, \$1,391,731 13, no appropriation will be required.				
Arrearages, prior to the 1st January, 1817 - - - - -		70,000 00		
For the current expenses of the Indian department - - - - -		170,000 00		
For arrearages in the appropriation for 1820 - - - - -		190,205 44		
		<u>300,205 44</u>		
			1,995,216 44	
				4,585,352 61

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and Subsistence of the Commission, Warrant, and Petty Officers, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Boys.

Number and description of officers and men estimated for.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay per annum.	Number of rotations per day.	Number of rotations per annum.	Price of rotations.	Amount of rations.	
						Dolls. Cents.	Dolla. Cents.
11 Captains -	100	13,200	15	60,325	25 cts.	15,056 25	28,256 25
18 Captains -	100	21,600	7	45,990	do	11,497 50	33,097 50
1 Captain -	75	900	5	1,825	do	456 25	1,356 25
30 Masters commandant -	60	21,600	4	43,800	do	10,950	32,550
1 Master commandant on furlough	30	360	2½	912½	do	228 12½	588 12½
9 Lieutenants commanding -	50	5,400	3	9,855	do	2,463 75	7,863 75
173 Lieutenants -	40	83,040	2	126,290	do	31,572 50	114,612 50
13 Lieutenants on furlough	20	3,120	1½	7,117½	do	1,779 37½	4,899 37½
378 Midshipmen -	19	86,184	-	-	-	-	86,184
43 Surgeons -	50	25,800	1	15,695	do	3,923 75	29,723 75
4 Surgeons on furlough	25	1,200	1	1,460	do	365	1,565
46 Surgeons' mates -	30	16,560	1	16,790	do	4,197 50	20,737 50
41 Pursers -	40	19,680	1	14,965	do	3,741 25	23,421 25
5 Pursers on furlough	20	1,200	1	1,825	do	456 25	1,656 25
13 Chaplains -	40	6,240	1	4,745	do	1,186 25	7,426 25
7 Schoolmasters -	25	2,100	1	2,555	do	638 75	2,738 75
52 Sailing masters -	40	24,960	1	18,980	do	4,745	29,705
21 Sailing masters on furlough	20	5,040	1	7,665	do	1,916 25	6,956 25
38 Captains' clerks -	25	11,400	-	-	-	-	11,400

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Number and description of officers and men estimated for.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay per annum.	Number of rations per day.	Number of rations per annum.	Price of rations.	Amount of rations.		Amount of pay and rations.
						Dolla.	Cents.	
30 Masters' mates	20	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	7,200
31 Boatswains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Gunners	20	27,360	1	41,610	do	10,402	50	37,762 50
31 Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Sailmakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Boatswains' mates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Gunners' mates	19	22,572	-	-	-	-	-	22,572
25 Carpenters' mates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Sailmaker's mates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88 Quarter gunners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72 Quartermasters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Yeomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Coxswains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Stewards	18	74,304	-	-	-	-	-	74,304
6 Coopers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Armorer's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Masters at arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Ship's corporals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Cooks	12	191,808	-	-	-	-	-	191,808
1832 Able seamen.	10	156,940	-	-	-	-	-	156,940
1807 Ordinary seamen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

ESTIMATE—Continued.

MARINE CORPS.			
	<i>Pay.</i>		
1 Lieutenant colonel commandant at \$75 per month		900	
9 Captains	- 40 do	4,320	
24 First lieutenants	- 30 do	8,640	
16 Second lieutenants	- 25 do	4,800	
1 Sergeant major	- 10 do	120	
1 Quartermaster sergeant	- 10 do	120	
1 Drum major	- 9 do	108	
1 Fife major	- 9 do	108	
71 Sergeants	- 9 do	7,668	
73 Corporals	- 8 do	7,008	
20 Drummers	- 7 do	1,680	
20 Fifers	- 7 do	1,680	
750 Privates	- 6 do	54,000	
Extra pay to the adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, at \$30 per month	- - -	1,080	
		92,232	
<i>Subsistence.</i>			
1 Lieutenant colonel, 6 rations per day, and 6 rations as commandant, at 4320 rations, at 20 cents		876	

9 Captains, 3 rations per day, is 9,855 rations at 20 cents - - - - -
 24 First lieutenants, 3 rations per day, is 26,280 rations, at 20 cents - - - - -
 16 Second lieutenants, 3 rations per day, is 17,520 rations, at 20 cents - - - - -
 388 Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, afloat, at 1 ration each per day, is 141,620 rations, at 20 cents - - - - -
 600 Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, (women allowed by law included) on shore, at 1 ration each per day, is 219,000, at 17 cents - - - - -

Fuel.

- Allowance for fuel for 938 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates (1,055½ cords of wood) at \$6 50 per cord - - - - -

Clothing.

73 Sergeants' suits - - - at \$31 74½
 73 Corporals' suits - - - 30 84½
 42 Musicians' suits - - - 32 84½
 750 Privates' suits - - - 30 84½
 500 Uniform caps (complete) 2 17
 90 Watch coats - - - 6

1,971	
• 5,256	
3,504	
28,324	
•	
37,230	77,161
	6,857 50
2,317 38½	
2,251 68½	
1,358 49	
23,133 75	
1,085	
540	
	30,686 31

ESTIMATE—Continued.

<i>Contingent account.</i>			
Fuel for the commissioned officers, bed sacks, repairing barracks, transportation, and travelling expenses to officers, postage of letters, armorers, armorers tools, and stationery, with extra rations to officers commanding posts	-	14,000	220,936 81
	-	-	-
Total amount, Dollars	-	-	2,428,676 81
			8,783,879 46

RECAPITULATION.

[88]

47

<i>Civil List.</i>			
Legislature	-	-	874,816
Executive	-	-	30,000
Department of State	-	-	47,560
Treasury Department	-	-	269,090
Provisional security of the buildings, &c. of the State and Treasury Departments	-	-	1,900
War Department	-	-	69,235
Navy Department	-	-	35,370
Provisional security of the buildings, &c. of the War and Navy Departments	-	-	1,900
General Post Office	-	-	36,360
Surveying Department	-	-	15,300
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	-	2,000
Officers of the Mint	-	-	9,600
Mint establishment	-	-	17,160
Governments in the territories of the United States	-	-	13,900
Judiciary	-	-	92,950
			1,017,141
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Annuities and grants	-	-	1,590
Marine hospital establishment	-	-	60,000
Light-house establishment	-	-	102,341 25
Surveys of public lands	-	-	150,000

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Trading houses with the Indian tribes	-	-	450	432,931 28	1,769,850 04
Public buildings in Washington	-	-	100,000		
Votes for President and Vice President of the United States	-	-	2,800		
Ships registers	-	-	3,750		
Trumbull's paintings	-	-	6,000		
Miscellaneous claims unprovided for	-	-	6,000		
<i>Intercourse with Foreign Nations.</i>					
Diplomatic	-	-	92,000	319,777 76	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	50,000		
Barbary intercourse	-	-	42,000		
Boundaries	-	-	51,777 76		
Agents for claims and seamen	-	-	4,000		
Relief of seamen	-	-	80,000		
<i>Military Establishment.</i>					
Pay of the army	-	-	970,755		
Subsistence	-	-	584,570 56		
Forage	-	-	51,573		
Clothing	-	-	387,622 46		
Medical and Hospital Department	-	-	40,527 93		
Bounties and premiums	-	-	14,511		
Contingencies	-	-	40,000		

Military academy	-	-	-	17,036 22		
Quartermaster's Department	-	-	-	483,540	2,590,136 17	
Fortifications	-	-	-	800,000		
Ordnance Department	-	-	-	581,079		
Military pensions	-	-	-	213,932		
Half pay pensions	-	-	-	30,000		
Arreages prior to the 1st January, 1817	-	-	-	70,000		
Current expenses of the Indian Department	-	-	-	170,000 00		
Arreages in the appropriation for 1820	-	-	-	130,205 44		
				300,205 44	1,995,216 44	4,585,352 61
<i>Naval Establishment.</i>						
Pay and subsistence of the officers and men	-	-	-	983,325 25		
Provisions	-	-	-	417,414 75		
Hospital stores	-	-	-	32,000		
Repairs of vessels	-	-	-	475,000		
Improvement of navy yards, &c.	-	-	-	75,000		
Ordnance, and ordnance stores	-	-	-	25,000		
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	200,000		
					2,207,740	
<i>Marine Corps.</i>						
Pay of officers and men	-	-	-	92,232		
Subsistence	-	-	-	77,161		
Clothing	-	-	-	30,686 31		
Total	-	-	-	6,857 50		

Contingent account	-	-	-	-	14,000	220,936 81	2,428,676 81
Total amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,783,879 46
RECAPITULATION OF SUBMISSIONS.							
Clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Clerks in the office of the Navy Commissioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Total submissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 21, 1839.

JOSEPH NOURSE,

Register.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.

For arming and equipping the militia, per act of 23d April, 1808	-	-	-	-	200,000
For the gradual increase of the navy	do	29th April, 1816	-	-	1,000,000
For paying the public debt	do	3d March, 1817	-	-	10,000,000
For the civilization of the Indians	do	3d March, 1819	-	-	10,000
For trading houses with the Indians	do	4th March, 1820	-	-	19,250
For treaties with Indian tribes, viz:	do	6th May, 1796	-	-	
	do	25th Feb'y, 1799	-	-	11,000
	do	3d March, 1805	-	-	15,000
	do	21st April, 1806	-	-	1,000
	do	3d March, 1807	-	-	15,925
	do	3d March, 1807	-	-	100
	do	19th Feb'y, 1808	-	-	500
	do	1st May, 1810	-	-	5,700
	do	3d March, 1811	-	-	2,950
	do	26th April, 1816	-	-	1,500
	do	3d March, 1817	-	-	200
	do	3d March, 1819	-	-	25,100
	do	15th May, 1820	-	-	70,950
			-	-	3,000
			-	-	152,725
Total	-	-	-	DOLLARS,	11,881,975

STATEMENT of the propable sums remaining in the Treasury, or in the hands of the Treasurer as agent for the War and Navy Departments, from the appropriations of former years; also, those sums which will be required to defray expenses in a previous year, &c.

	Estimated balances in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1821.	Estimated balances in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st Jan. 1821.	Total estimated amount of balances subject to the disposition of the executive government in 1821.	Estimated amount necessary to defray the expenses incurred in 1820, or to be incurred, to effect the object of appropriations.	Estimated balances after defraying such expenses.
CIVIL LIST.					
Legislature					
Marshals, clerks, and jurors					
Other items of civil					
	493,891 59	-	493,891 59	200,000	293,891 59
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Annuities and grants	1,415	-	1,415	400	1,015
Prisoners of war	5,497 85	-	5,497 85	4,500	997 85
Furniture for President's House	767 88	-	767 88	-	767 88
Fourth census	239,230 50	-	239,230 50	239,230 50	
Florida claims	3,686 57	-	3,686 57	3,686 57	
Statistical annals of Adam Seybert, &c.	76 13	-	76 13	-	76 13
Lighthouse establishment	188,817 51	-	188,817 51	100,000	88,817 51
Miscellaneous claims	17,139 96	-	17,139 96	17,139 96	

Mint establishment	-	42,970	-	42,970	20,000	22,970
Prohibition of the slave trade	-	55,150 34	-	55,150 34	55,150 34	
Unclaimed merchandise	-	26,528 01	-	26,528 01	26,528 01	
Public buildings in Washington	-	29,228 63	-	29,228 63	24,136	5,092 63
Payment of balances to collectors of old internal revenue	-	14,323 08	-	14,323 08	14,323 08	
Payment of outstanding debentures for internal duties	-	16,260 64	-	16,260 64	16,260 64	
Road from Cumberland to Ohio	-	74,514 36	-	74,514 36	74,514 36	
Rebuilding the public wharf and repairing the public warehouses on Staten Island	-	15,000 00	-	15,000	15,000	
Surveys of public lands	-	84,804 60	-	84,804 60	50,000	34,804 60
Surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina	-	8,000	-	8,000	8,000	
Treating houses with the Indian tribes	-	17,287 50	-	17,287 50	10,000	7,287 50
Taking possession of East and West Florida	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
		860,698 06		860,698 06	678,869 46	181,828 60
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.						
Diplomatic department	-	2,296 33	-	2,296 33	2,296 33	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	55,555 27	-	55,555 27	30,000	25,555 27
Prize causes	-	5,869 87	-	5,869 87	4,000	1,869 87
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	62,253 84	-	62,253 84	-	62,253 84
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	-	42,780 44	-	42,780 44	-	42,780 44
Treaty of Ghent	-	15,127 72	-	15,127 72	15,127 72	
Claims on France	-	183,883 47	-	183,883 47	51,424 05	132,459 42

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Estimated balances in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1821.	Estimated balances in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st Jan. 1821.	Total estimated amount of balances subject to the disposition of the executive government, in 1821.	Estimated amount necessary to defray the expenses incurred in 1820, or to be incurred, to effect the object of appropriations.	Estimated balances after defraying such expenses.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.					
Military department					
Arming and equipping the militia					
Treaties with Indian tribes					
Indefinite appropriations					
Fortifications					
Armories					
	2,525,562 18	300,000	2,825,562 18	965,124 61	* 1,860,437 57
	1,110,000	627,241 29	1,737,241 29	1,737,241 29	
Naval establishment	-	-	1,733,583 73	-	1,733,583 73
Public debt	-	-	-	-	-
	6,907,619 05	927,941 29	7,834,560 32	3,652,659 41	4,202,900 90

* The whole of this is deducted in the estimate of the War Department for the year 1821.

[84]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT TONNAGE

OF THE

UNITED STATES

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1819.

DECEMBER 29, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY CASES & SEATON.

1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

28th December, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the Annual Statement of the District Tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1819, together with the explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The honorable the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

27th December, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the Annual Statement to the 31st December, 1819, of the District Tonnage of the United States.

	Tons. 95ths.
The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, for the year 1819, is stated at	612,930 44
The enrolled and licensed tonnage, is stated at	571,058 46
The fishing vessels, at	76,762 66

Amounting to 1,260,751 61

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1819, amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage engaged in foreign trade, paying duty on each voyage	774,755 75
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade; paying an annual duty; also registered tonnage employed in ditto, paying duty on each entry	600,917 38
Fishing vessels the same	76,918 75
	<u>1,452,591 93</u>

Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered

registered	8,823 06
Ditto, coasting trade	899 42
	<u>9,722 48</u>

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected 1,462,314 46

Of the registered tonnage amounting as before stated to 612,930 44 tons, there was employed in the whale fishery

Enrolled and licensed tonnage also in the whale fishery	31,700 40
	686 35

Amounting to 32,386 75

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1819, compared with the amount thereof, as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for the year 1818; with notes in re-

lation to the increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage respectively, in 1819.

By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States, was

								Tons. 95ths.
Registered tonnage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,837 53
Enrolled do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,980 33
Total amount of new vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>79,8 7 86</u>

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

HON. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.







